The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,175 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th Sept.
—	Gwalior	3733	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Brosse	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes	3384	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L.	Ganges	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
—	Nizam	3725	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shannon	4118	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Assam	3038	450	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
L.	Cathay	3963	500	T. Fairlough	21st ,,
—	Lombardy	3725	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at ½ p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On
MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3594	700	G. W. Brady	17th ,,
MARSEILLA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 580. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO				
TINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday,	1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	750	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 4,700 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 800, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 0 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ... 0 0
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,805	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MADURA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.
TITANIA	G Doncich	4,000	600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	3,500	Nelson	28th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1884 at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Gurah, in the Shat-el-Arab, or any other ports.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. SWORDSMAN will leave for Calcutta direct on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Rs. 2-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES.

(A delicious relish.)
11 annas per tin.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE...2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE ..... 2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ..... 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. catty	,, 6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. catty	,, 6 12

(Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.)

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the public of Bombay and the Mofussil that he has REMOVED one of the OLDEST WATCH-REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENTS, that of the late Mr. JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, watch, clock, and chronometer maker, from 17, Meadow-street, to 11, Meadow-street, on the first floor of the house occupied by Cursetjee Cavasjee, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker. The patrons of the establishment are respectfully requested to send to the above address their orders, which will be neatly executed as in the time of his late father.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the patrons of the establishment of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker, that the services of JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE DAVUR have been DISPENSED WITH from the 3rd of September, instant. Hereafter all the correspondence of the said establishment will be signed by the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE MANEKJEE.
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made:—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
,, 150 ,, 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum for { 18 months' / 12 ,, / 9 ,, / 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.
5 per cent per annum subject to { 12 ,, / 9 ,, / 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.I.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,

BY ESTABROOKE,

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits ..... Re. 1
9 Victorias ..... Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building, opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily...	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
30	0	... Fine Old ...	...MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
21	8	... Fine Old ...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
17	0	... Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into he market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.
Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAL.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favourite in numerous Messes, Hotels, &c.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

"Temple House," POONA. Church-gate-street BOMBAY.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently, to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 71, East-street, POONA.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.

Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.	Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Portable Engines.	Lathes, Planing Machines.
Semi-Portable Engines.	Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Horizontal Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.	Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Horizontal Winding Engines.	Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.	Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.	Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Steel ditto. ditto.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.	

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case ... ...Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ... ,, 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case ,, 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ... ,, 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.
LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Importers of all classes of Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons*.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....F. FROST.
MANAGERS .....TOWERS & BEVERLY.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20,
GRAND FASHIONABLE MILITARY
COMMAND NIGHT,
under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. DE B. EDWARDES, C. B., and Staff,
AND
BENEFIT OF
ROSA TOWERS.
Miss E. BRADDON'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

MDLLE. FRANZINI,
LADY BICYCLISTE.

Terminating with the Opera Drama,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where seats may be secured in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager, for F. Frost..... A. FIEDLER.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN OGILVIE, ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th Sept., 1884.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR to SIGN our firm.
KERR, TARRUCK & Co.
38, Elphinstone Circle, 19th September, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS for the supply of about 12,500 lineal feet of 5", 4" and 3" CAST IRON PIPES. Particulars can be obtained on application to
WILLIAM CLAKE, A.B.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona District.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Sopari Baug, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1884, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 25th inst., to Wednesday, the 1st October, 1884, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAKHMABAI, wife of WITTOBA NARAYEN SHETT, and WAMANRAO *alias* NANAJEE BHUGWANTRAO have CONTRACTED to SELL to THAKAR GIRDHAR JEEWA the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims to the said premises by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawls standing thereon, situate on the east side of Moogbhat near Chandawady Lane without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 192, and new No. 1372, old Survey No. 502, and new Survey No. 7389, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the cart of Narayen and Dayal Bhimjee, on or towards the west by passage of Moogbhat Lane, on the south by public passage, and on or towards the north by the ground of Muncurnicabayee and Babalal Santina, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 92.—Dated this 18th day of September 1884.
HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season :—

Robertson's Bungalow.	Woodland.
Scott's Bungalow.	Coxon's Bungalow.
Walker's Bungalow.	Parbut House.
Sea View.	Rajasthan.
Red Lands.	Rosehill (General Fuller's House).
Bart Cottage.	Springwood.
Rugby Lodge.	Cairnmore.
Stone Henge.	Mary Lodge.
Stearn's House.	Arnould Lodge.
The Chalet.	Fernwood.
Belle-Vue.	Kitty Villa.
Bee-Hive.	Sunny Side.
Folly.	Gomes House.
Keepsake.	

For plans of the Houses and particulars of rent, &c., apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for one month from the 16th October, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with use of servants. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.
Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

☎ Telephone No. 39.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

JUST unpacked the following CABINET and CARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS :—

			Rs. a.
BRISTOL BOARDS & MOUNTS	17 by 14½	per doz..	3 0
Do.	do. 15 by 12½	,, ..	2 8
Do.	do. 14 by 10½	,, ..	1 8
Do.	do. 11½ by 9	,, ..	1 4
Do.	do. 9 by 7½	,, ..	0 12
Do.	do. 7 by 5 1-6	,, ..	0 8
CABINET MOUNTS, plain white		per 100	2 8
Do. do. enamelled white		,,	2 12
Do. do. buff colour		,,	3 0
Do. do. gilt edges & round corner		,,	5 0
Do. do. gold lines & round corner		,,	5 8
Do. do. do. gilt edges & do.		,,	6 8
CARTE-DE-VISITE MOUNTS, plain white	ivory	,,	0 10
Do. do. do. enamelled white		,,	0 12
Do. do. do. buff		,,	0 14
Do. do. do. round corner		,,	1 4
Do. do. do. gilt edges		,,	1 8
Do. do. do. gilt edges, gold lines & round corner		,,	2 2

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS :—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks ; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BELTS, BELTS, BELTS, &c.

THE following are always kept in stock in varieties of pattern and sizes :—
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
Ladies' Belts.
Dr. Scott's Electropathic Belts.
Children's Umbilical Binders.
Obstetric Bandages.
Cholera Belts.
Money Belts.
Silk or Thread Stockings, Anklets, &c.
Chest Protectors, Sponge Bags and Sponges.
Nursing Aprons, Bibs for Infants, &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
NOTICE.
COTTON STORAGE-GROUND, COLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the commencement of next cotton, or from the 1st October, 1884, the season ground rent for all land at the Port Trust and Colaba Company's Cotton Greens that may be taken up for the storage of Cotton, must be fully paid-up before the land is actually occupied, the practice of charging rent by bill having been discontinued.
By order of the Trustees,
J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Hundera.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of constructing a VENTILATING ROOF over the upper storey wards in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½" and 12" Centres, 5 to 20 feet beds ; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SILVER JEWELLERY, Hall Marked, consisting of LOCKETS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c. Rs. 6 to 30 each. Parcel just unpacked.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 10,000. For particulars apply to X.Y.Z., General Post Office, Bombay.

LOUIS ROEDERER'S Carte blanche, RESERVE for GREAT BRITAIN, is the brand used at the clubs, obtainable only from PHIPSON and Co.

POLO, POLO.—A fresh batch of Malacca Canes at Rs. 7 per dozen.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

SILK ORNAMENTS.—The most artistic designs transferable on silk, satin, &c., an excellent substitute for hand painting.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, owner gone home, bay Australian Mare, 14-2, broken to harness, good in saddle and capital jumper.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

REQUIRED, for several months, in the Berars, the services of a competent Engineer, one experienced in laying down machinery preferred. Apply W. R., care of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

CORN MILLS ! ! CORN MILLS ! ! !—Will grind Corn, Wheat, Rice, Bajree, &c., and dress at the same time, dividing the fine flour from the coarse or bran.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES ! ! TRICYCLES ! ! !—JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, especially constructed for India.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition : quarts, Rs. 5-8. pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PARTNER WANTED AT ONCE, Rs. 5,000 to 10,000. Going concern, no risk. Apply B. C. D., care of this paper.

OTTO PRUMM'S HOCKS to be had, at very reduced rates, at the Godowns of Volkart Brothers, as per to-day's Price List of our Wines, &c.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn. Latest patterns. Coat and vest, Rs. 7-8.—V. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANTS'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Flannels, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an enclosed plot of ground, very conveniently and centrally situated for business purposes. To view apply to the Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road, Bombay.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8 ; quarts, Rs. 55-8 ; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a NATIVE SUB-ENGINEER skilled in surveying, levelling and, in supervising construction. Salary Rs. 175 British, with travelling allowance. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR AT JEYPORE, RAJPUTANA.

THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR at Jeypore [illegible] near the Amani Shah Nulla on the [illegible] will be held next [illegible] 15th October, 1884. Khatipura Road, from 1st to [illegible]ing in and sell Horses, Elephants, Camels, Mules, Asses, [illegible]llocks, Cows, and Buffaloes, free of the duties usually levied by the Raj on such transactions.
Grass, fuel, pegs, and earthen pots will be supplied to the dealers at the cost of the State and arrangements will be made by the Raj for the supply at reasonable prices of all other necessaries.
Prizes in money will be awarded to dealers for animals, which the Horse-Fair Committee may recommend to the special notice of His Highness the Maharajah.
The Durbar proposes to spend about Rs. 1,000 in prizes and about Rs. 15,000 in the purchase of Horses suitable for the requirements of the State.
SHEO NARAIN,
Secy., Jeypore Council.
Jeypore, 11th September, 1884.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	
Belgaum Taluka	1,400	
Total	5,400	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250	
Central Division of Kanara	150	
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700	
Total	4,100	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests ; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.
W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 28th August, 1884.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.
STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Queen's-road sewer, now lying along the Queen's-road, opposite the Churney-road station, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p. m., the whole of the timber, plants, &c., the same comprising double crab winches, double and single blocks iron chains, gunnels, pawns, buckets, shovels, sledge hammers, bench vice, chisels, flies, nails, bolts and nuts, bar iron, hinges, brass rings, spirit levels, plumb bobs, brass sieves, lanterns, grinding stone mills, wheel-stones for grinding mortar, spun yarn, Manilla and hemp rope, metallic, tapes, suction hose, cane baskets, leather buckets, belts, nowshans, water tubs, wooden yokes, cudjans, bricks, invert blocks and mould boxes, empty oil boxes and tins, jack bolts, junglewood logs, dealwood scantling, large quantity of teakwood, battens, a very large quantity of bent teak tongued and grooved planks, dealwood boards, stoneware pipes, &c., &c.
To be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 129, Bazar-gate-street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials for removal of the property lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, billiard table, piano, brougham, &c., &c., at Mazagon, near the Church, the property of THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq., date of sale and full particulars will be given hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by Public Auction, situate at Matarpacady Mazagon.
Under instructions from Mr. Peter Michael de Sylva the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Peter de Sylva and Gabrial Michael de Sylva, the mortgagors, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or [illegible]ndaree ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, situate lying and being at Matarpacady Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandavie, containing by admeasurement (250 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Municipality under No. 50, and bounded on the east, by the house of Mr. Roza de Souza, on the west by the house of Mr. A. F. de Souza, on the north, by the house of Mr. S. Pereira, and on the south by a public passage.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 28, Meadow-street.
Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

WAR !!!
SALVATION ARMY.
ANNIVERSARY
FESTIVITIES.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 20TH & 21ST INSTANT.
TREMENDOUS
DEMONSTRATION.
1ST ENGAGEMENT, Saturday at 5 p.m., open-air Meeting near Crawford Market.
ONE HUNDRED
GUJARAT SOLDIERS.
2ND ENGAGEMENT, Saturday 8 p. m., Salvation Hall and Salvation Camp opposite Crawford Market.
GRAND
ILLUMINATIONS.
3RD ENGAGEMENT, Sunday 5-30 p. m., Great open-air attack near the Money School.
NUMEROUS
OFFICERS.
FINAL ENGAGEMENT, Victory certain, Sunday 8 p. m., Salvation Hall and Salvation Camp.
ADMISSION to night Meetings in Salvation Hall.
By tickets only, price 8 and 4 annas.
ALL OTHERS FREE.

TO BE LET from 1st October next, desirable set of ROOMS with the use of a Kitchen on the top floor of a House in Fort facing the sea, commanding extraordinary good view of the Esplanade. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Horaby Row, Fort. House Agent.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA S. & M. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, equal to Rs. (5) per share, will be payable on application on and after the 22nd instant, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 19th July. Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates.
JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

IN anticipation of the DAMAGE to the line by FLOODS being SUFFICIENTLY REPAIRED within a few days so as to secure through communication Goods traffic (not perishable) will be received at all stations on and after this date.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THIS DINNER will be held on the 29th instant, 8-30 p. m., at the Club of Western India, Poona. Gentlemen who are or have been members of either University and desire to attend are requested to send in their names to one of the undersigned not later than the 26th instant.
R. G. OXENHAM,
Exeter College, Oxford.
Address Poona.
JAMES JARDINE,
Cairns College, Cambridge.
Address High Court, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupees (30) Thirty per share has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1884, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.
TAPIDAS VURJDAS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 40 per whole share and Rupees 10 per one-quarter share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 67, Bazar Gate-street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on Monday, the 8th September, 1884, on production of share certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th to 22nd September, 1884, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW, as the Company may require, for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 70 tons).
Tenders, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Tallow," specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (guinea) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will, in the event of Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd September, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN [illegible]ith several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the [illegible]entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.
No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 15, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1 To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1884.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect a Director in place of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 20th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.
By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,320,000
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INVALID'S PORT,
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It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, ...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, ...	,, 56 0
Guitrand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ...
Dry Elite ,,	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry ,,	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Imita, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldiack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, BONN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ...	,, 30 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,, 30 0
Marcobrunner	,, ...	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 20 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblumchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 30 0
Brauneberger	,, 16 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 22 0
Bernoastelor-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	,, ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofbergor	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNNER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Ormes	,, 17 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leovville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lalitte	,, 24 0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Begoroe	,, 24 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNNER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 18 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ...	,, 18 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 15 0	...
St Julien	,, 25 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WEIN,

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Hars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Bolteau & Co.	,, 30 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

	Per dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
St. Faull	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 6 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 5 8
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0	,, 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 20 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	,, 20 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Fiutes)	,, ...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Flute	,, ...	,, 3 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Kornuman Brandevin	,, 20 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 30 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	,, 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Rab ,,	,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 12
Do. do.	per 1 lb. tin	0 15
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

	Per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffed Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 8	,, 0 12
White Pick

THE POONA RACING DISPUTE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen), accompanied by Major Hogg, attended the Fort Police Court and applied to Mr. Cooper for a summons against Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, for defamation.

Mr. Craigie, in support of his application, read the following information of George Crawford Hogg, a major in Her Majesty's Indian Cavalry, at present quartered at Poona and commanding the Poona Horse.—I am a steward of the Poona races for the year 1884. The *Poona Observer* is, I believe, published in Bombay as well as at Poona, as I have ascertained by inquiry that it is taken in at the Byculla Club and, I have reason to believe, by other persons in Bombay and other places in India, and I believe that the issue of the *Poona Observer* of the 15th September, 1884, was published in Bombay in that way, that is to say, that it was posted in Poona to the address of the Byculla Club in Bombay and also to other persons. The said issue of the *Poona Observer* of the 15th September, 1884, contains a leading article in which very serious charges, insinuations, and accusations are made against three of the stewards of the Poona races whose names are mentioned, one of them being "Major Hogg." For the sake of brevity I crave leave to refer to the said article which appears in the *Poona Observer* of the 15th September, 1884. I am the only Major Hogg who is steward of the Poona races, and I believe that the article refers to me, and is intended to refer to me under that description. Rustomjee Dadadhoy of Poona is the proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, as appears from the notification to that effect printed at the foot of the said *Observer*. I say that the entire article referred to is defamatory of me, and I charge the said Rustomjee Dadabhoy with defamation, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

His worship.—Where is Major Hogg's appointment?

Mr. Craigie.—He is in command of the Poona Horse.

His worship.—And the proprietor, does he live in Poona?

Mr. Craigie.—I believe he does.

His worship.—And all the witnesses to be called in this case?

Mr. Craigie.—I don't know how many witnesses I shall have to call. If there are witnesses to be called they will also be in Poona.

His worship.—What is your reason for making an application in this court?

Mr. Craigie.—There are reasons.

His worship.—What are they?

Mr. Craigie.—Well, in the first place, we desire to obtain the best advice and counsel we can get. Mr. Inverarity has been retained in this case, and we may have very great difficulty in obtaining the attendance of Mr. Inverarity in Poona, if the case is to be tried there. Again, the matter is one which has created a very great deal of excitement and personal feeling in Poona, and it is very desirable that it should be tried in total absence of that feeling. That is another reason. I submit that the publication having taken place in Bombay, we are entitled to ask for a summons without giving any reason whatever, except that the publication took place in Bombay. It is not a question of convenience to witnesses or convenience to anybody. The complaint which we have to make is this, that there has been defamation, and defamation in Bombay. That being so, your worship has jurisdiction, and I come here on behalf of Major Hogg to ask for a summons. I will now read the article in question, and then your worship will be in a position to judge whether or not we are justified in coming here and asking for a summons. Mr. Craigie proceeded to read the leading article of the issue of the *Observer* of the 15th instant, which ran as follows:—

The stewards of the Poona Races have settled the *fracas* over the Pony Derby to their own satisfaction, but the decision come to does not satisfy us or the general public. We have always to remember that what would be considered a clever piece of business when worked by a jockey or trainer has to be regarded in the light of swopping when attempted by officers holding commissions in her Majesty's army, and the case is rendered still worse when the delinquents, as in this instance, happen to fill the responsible office of stewards. Let us review the case in its entirety. The race is called the Pony Derby, and any man in his right senses would naturally suppose that the weights to be carried would be calculated from the maximum pony standard—13-2. The terms of the race expressly state that the weight carried shall be for age and inches. This rather mixes up affairs, as it appears that the stewards intended to calculate the weights from a maximum of 14 hands downwards. Why on earth this was made a rule—understood, but not stated—in a race for ponies, passeth the comprehension of man. However, it was made the rule, and a most glorious muddle was the result. The majority of the owners and trainers calculated the weights they were to carry from the maximum pony standard, and, hence, were wrong. The wrong weights were published at the lotteries and on the cards, and no one pointed out the error. Now comes the bad part of the business. Without doubt, Colonel Wise, Captain Humphreys, and Major Hogg detected the error, and, as stewards, it was their duty to point it out to their brother stewards and the public. This is just what they did not do, but they kept quiet, as, by so doing, certain ponies in which they had an interest, would gain a manifest advantage over the rest. At the last moment Major Hogg, desirous of gaining the same advantages for Mystic, insisted on his jockey being weighed out according to the 14 hands calculation. It was then ascertained how matters stood, and Midnight and Dr. Cockle were fetched back from the post and their jockies re-weighed under the altered terms. This, of course, opened the eyes of the various owners, and there was a clamorous demand for an entire readjustment of weights, notwithstanding which, and the stewards' orders to the contrary, Captain Humphreys started the horses, General, carrying no less than sixteen pounds over weight, won the race easily from Midnight, who was carrying something near his correct weight. Colonel Burnett, with that honesty of purpose which has earned him the esteem of the racing public, at once adjudged the race to General, but was overborne by the stewards, who insisted upon the race being run again with correct weights up. Upon this, the popular honorary secretary placed his resignation in the hands of the stewards. Of course, the swindle—if it was a swindle—was not successful, the pony on which the money had been put with the book-makers not being even placed. The stewards have decided that Major Hogg's explanation of his conduct was satisfactory. We hardly see how this can be. Major Hogg must have known perfectly well what he was doing when he and Colonel Wise omitted the weights they had to carry in their declarations, and omitted also the names of their riders. The honorary secretary, noticing the omission of the weights in the declarations, good-naturedly made them up, whereas he could, had he been so disposed, have rejected their declarations altogether. The most important point—and it is one which tends to show that there was a conspiracy somewhere—was the fact of Captain Humphreys insisting upon starting the race against the express orders of the stewards. The course adopted by the three officers implicated was most ungentlemanly [illegible] there was any flaw in the terms of the race, it was their bounden duty to bring such discrepancy to the notice of their brother stewards, and not, by keeping quiet, endeavour to take advantage of it. On the day following the race we sent a series of questions to the stewards to be answered, rightly conceiving that our position as public journalists demands that we should make the completest *expose* of any questionable transactions, let the persons engaged in them be gentlemen or blackguards. These questions, as they have not been answered, we reprint here:—

Poona, 12th September, 1884.

To the Stewards of the Poona Race Meeting.

Gentlemen,—In the interests of the public I have to request that you will kindly answer the following questions:—

1. Whether Major Hogg, Captain Humphreys, and Colonel Wise had any money on with the bookmakers over the Pony Derby; and, if so, on what horses, and how much?

2. How did it happen that the clerks of the scales permitted the jockeys to ride so much overweighed?

3. Why was Captain Humphreys permitted to start the race under protest?

4. What weights were accepted on Wednesday by the various horses that started for the Pony derby, and what were the actual weights carried in the race?

5. How came it that the jockeys themselves raised no objections to the weights they carried?

6. Why has Col. Burnett resigned, and what are his alleged reasons for so doing?

7. How many owners, and who, have declared their intention of withdrawing if Colonel Burnett resigns?

8. If a jockey is overweighted more than one pound is he not obliged to declare?

9. How was the alteration in the weights carried effected, and by whom?

10. Are all the animals that ran for the Pony Derby 13-2 or under?

11. What positions had Dardanelles and Garibaldi in the start for the Poona Derby, and who among the stewards influenced the decision in Bowen's favour?

12. What length was Bowen ahead when he drew in to the rails?

13. What horses were underweighted in the Pony Derby, and what horses carried [illegible] weight?

An early reply to these questions will oblige. If answered or not, I intend to publish them in tomorrow's *Poona Observer*.—Yours faithfully,

W. MUSKETT, Editor.

Our readers will perceive that these questions are only asked for the satisfaction of the public who, as investors if as nothing else, have every right to know the full particulars of a transaction which has every appearance of not being according to Cocker. So important were the matter of Col. Burnett's and Col. Keyser's resignations and the causes which led to them considered to be, that a special meeting of the stewards was held, at which four independent outside gentlemen were invited to be present. The proceedings were private, but, in the end, the following decision was pasted up on the notice board of the Grand Stand:—

"The owners of horses and others who signed the letter to the stewards of this day's (Friday's) date should be informed that Col. Wise and Capt. Humphreys, while courting the fullest inquiry into their conduct, have declined to serve any [illegible] wards of this meeting, and that Major Hogg has connection with the question. Col. Burnett has consented to return to his position as honorary secretary, and Col. Keyser has withdrawn his resignation."

The resolution is dated 12th Septembr, 1884. As we have before remarked, this resolution is not satisfactory. When such a grave question is at issue, a deliberation with closed doors does not meet the requirements of the case, which are publicity. The following was, as near as we have been able to ascertain, the text of the petition sent in to the stewards by the owners and trainers whose names are appended:—

"Poona, 11th Sept. 1884.—To the Stewards, Poona Races. Gentlemen,—The undersigned, owners of horses, conceive it to be their duty to mark their dissatisfaction in the matter of the Pony Derby of yesterday, and beg to inform you that they decline to run their horses during the remainder of the meeting, unless Capt. Humphreys, Major Hogg, and Col. Wise resign their position as stewards of the Meeting. And furthermore, they would still be unwilling to run their horses unless Col. Burnett resumes his position as Honorary Secretary of the Meeting.—Abdool Rahman, H. H. Aga Khan, Aga Moochal Shah, H. E. Bowen, O. Dignum, C. N. C. McDougall, Framjee Dorabjee, A. S Hardinge, Aga Jan, Aga Mirza Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor, S.A.W.J. Kendall."

It is due to the honour of the service that this matter should be sifted to the bottom by the Military authorities. If the officers implicated cannot clear themselves in the eyes of the world, they ought to be shunned by all honorable gentlemen. If, however, they come out of the ordeal unscathed, there will be no person readier than ourselves to make the *amende honourable*. If they are contented to sit quiet under the stigma of the above petition, what can we do but think the worst? In perfect good faith we have written the above, believing that our position as public journalist demands that we should make every honest endeavour to expose underhand dealing, no matter by whom committed.

His worship.—How do you say that the paper is published in Bombay?

Mr. Craigie.—I know the Byculla Club takes it, to begin with.

His worship.—Is it posted at the request of the Club at Poona?

Mr. Craigie presumed it would be.

His worship.—Would that be a publication in Bombay?

Mr. Craigie thought so.

His worship.—I do not think it is a publication in Bombay. It had better be stated in the information, because I shall have to consider the matter. If you simply state the facts in the information, it will be my duty, Mr. Craigie, to determine whether it is a publication in Bombay or not. If it is I will issue a summons. I also wish it to be stated in the information that Major Hogg has been doing his duty in Poona, and that the editor and witnesses also reside at Poona.

Mr. Craigie could not say if all his witnesses resided at Poona.

His worship.—I will put the question to Major Hogg, and it will be added to the information.

Mr. Craigie said he did not think it was necessary to ask Major Hogg where the witnesses live. He thought it would be premature to ask him who his witnesses would be.

His worship said he would ask Major Hogg about it to the best of his belief.

Mr. Craigie said he was prepared to answer that question himself. He believed that all the witnesses were at present in Poona, but he would not undertake to say whether they would remain in Poona for the hearing of the case. He continued,—I say that the *Poona Observer* is published at Poona and Bombay and other places in India.

His worship.—Is it sold by anybody in Bombay? Just look at the foot-note.

Mr. Craigie looked and said.—I may remind your worship of a case of libel that was tried not long ago, in which the defendant was either the editor or the proprietor or the writer of the article, I do not know which, in the *Mahratta* newspaper. If I am not mistaken, I think the case was tried by your worship.

His worship.—If you simply state that the publication was in Bombay, I will give my decision to-morrow morning.

Mr. Craigie.—I do not wish to mislead the court in any way. If your worship holds that the posting of the paper in Poona, at the request of some persons in Bombay, was not a publication in Bombay, then I would ask your worship to allow Major Hogg to make this statement in his information.

His worship.—It is my duty before issuing the summons to make inquiries as to where the parties reside. It is very necessary that it should be distinctly stated in the information that the offence was committed in Bombay.

Mr. Craigie perfectly agreed with his worship.

Major Hogg having sworn to the information, his worship said that it was very necessary that the portions of the article complained against should be set out in it.

Mr. Craigie.—I complain of the whole article.

His worship said the usual procedure should be strictly followed.

Mr. Craigie.—I do not intend to tie myself down to any particular passage or words. I say that the entire article is defamatory.

His worship.—If I think that a further information is necessary, it will be laid.

Mr. Craigie.—If your worship holds that any more information is necessary, of course we bow to your decision.

His worship.—I defer my decision till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Craigie and Major Hogg then left the court.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

THE DUSSA OSWAL BANIA CASTE DISPUTE.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS *vs.* HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

Mr. Farran said he appeared to argue against a rule *nisi*, granted on the 3rd inst., requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why execution of the decree given by Mr. Justice Scott on the 20th June last, in so far as it related to the costs awarded to the plaintiffs, should not be stayed on the defendants depositing the amount with the Prothonotary. The suit was brought to make the defendants recoup to the caste the moneys lost through their mismanagement as trustees of the Dussa Oswal Bania caste. The moneys belonged partly to the caste, partly to the temple of Shri Adinath, situated at Mandavie, and partly to a fund consisting of charitable offerings. The plaintiffs also prayed for the removal of the defendants from the office of trustees and for a scheme for the management of the caste funds. Mr. Justice Scott found that the defendants had been guilty of mismanagement of the caste properties, and they were removed from office and ordered to recoup Rs. 83,000 to the new trustees to be appointed to the caste. The judge had declared that the defendants were ineligible for re-appointment as trustees, and yet they had got themselves re-appointed. The costs of the plaintiffs were ordered to be paid out of the caste funds. It was argued that the defendants were not in a position to ask for the rule *nisi*; for they ought to show that substantial loss would accrue to them if the plaintiffs were paid their costs of the suit. They ought, moreover, to give security not only as regarded costs, but for the whole of the decree that might ultimately be found to be binding upon them. They had no longer an interest in the cast funds, out of which the plaintiffs were to be paid their costs of the suit. The result of the stay of execution asked for would, it was submitted, be to prevent the plaintiffs from appearing at the argument of the appeal by counsel. It was in the interest of the caste that Mr. Justice Scott's decree ought to be upheld; but the defendants being the new trustees, could not be expected to carry out their execution of the decree against themselves. Two of them were alleged to be insolvents, and one of them, Kessowjee Naik, had heavy claims against him.

Mr. Inverarity argued in support of the rule. He said two of the plaintiffs were already in jail in execution of decrees under Rs. 200. If the result of the appeal went against them, the assets of the costs would be lost to the caste. If they succeeded, no loss could accrue to them. The defendants had already deposited Rs. 15,000 with the Prothonotary as security for the plaintiffs' costs.

After some further discussion, their lordships made the rule *nisi* absolute, ordering stay of execution as regarded the plaintiffs' costs of the suit. The costs of the day were reserved, to be disposed of by the Appeal Court.

THE WADIA FIRE-TEMPLE DISPUTE.

THE HON. JOHN MARRIOTT AND OTHERS *vs.* HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SETT AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT was delivered in this case to-day in an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Birdwood given on the 13th October, 1883. The real plaintiffs in the case were Dustoor Saheb Dorabjee Mahearjee Meherjeerana, high-priest of the Parsees of Naosari, and other members of the Bhagarsath Mobed community. The defendants were Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna and Ruttonbai, executor and executrix of the will of Hormusjee Bomonjee and Framjee Hormusjee Sett; Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, since deceased, and Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. The Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Perozshah, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinabai, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents. The Hon. Budrooddin and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Peston-jee Kavasjee, appeared for the first defendant as to the question of costs. Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the second and third defendants; the fourth defendant, Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, is dead; while Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, were for the appellants and fifth and sixth defendants, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia and Nussarwanjee Ardasir Wadia. The suit was brought by the Advocate-General, acting *ex officio*, and by the relators, with his sanction, for a declaration that certain trust funds in the possession of the first and third defendants, amounting to about Rs. 43,000, belonged to the Bhagarsath Mobed community and were applicable, with the consent of the community, to charitable purposes. The plaintiffs prayed also that the funds may be transferred to trustees, to be chosen by the court, to be held by them in trust—1, for the support of old, indigent, and disabled persons among the Bhagarsath Mobed community; 2, for the permanent maintenance of religious ceremonies for the souls of the dead of the community; and 3, for the education of the children of poor members of the community; or else that the funds may be paid into court. They prayed further that a scheme may be framed by the court for carrying these charitable purposes into effect. Sir Charles Sargent, in delivering judgment, said it was not in dispute that Mobeds of the Bhagarsat community were employed in the tempie; and it was not disputed that the turn-moneys were not divided according to the Nowsaree practice, but were paid to Bhikajee Aga, and on his death to Hormusjee Bomonjee Setna. The case set up by the plaintiffs for non-division was that there were disputes among the Mobeds themselves as to how the division should be made. The defendants' case was that there was a condition. There was some oral evidence in support of plaintiffs' case; but the same witnesses admitted that the condition alleged by the defendants was true. The Wadia family endeavoured to bring pressure to bear, because they wished to obtain the coveted recognition of their *muratab* degree. The turn-moneys were deposited on condition that the *muratab* degree should be recognised by arrangement with the Wadia family. The moneys were always described as belonging to the Bhagarsat Mobed community. There was no dispute as to whom it would belong to if the condition was performed. The Wadia family had not claimed the fund at any time during the thirty years since they threw over the Bhagarsat Mobeds. When the temple was vested in trustees in 1861, there was no mention of this fund. The whole evidence led to the conclusion that the established that the Bhagarsat Mobeds were entitled to the fund; and the condition was not intended to alter property, but only to delay distribution. All hope was now at an end that the condition could be performed. The fund must now be regarded as belonging to the Bhagarsat Mobed community. There was no evidence of any charitable trust; and this disposed of the prayer of the plaint. Their lordships declared that the fund belonged to the Bhagarsat Mobeds, who would have been entitled to it if the condition had not been imposed, and to their representatives. All parties to have their costs out of the fund except the trustees of the temple.

SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

332-83—Chalk and W.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Panday *vs.* Framjee Rustomjee Panday and others—J. C. Cama and H. Bicknell.—Part heard.

289-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Tarachund Chutoordas *vs.* Bulwantrai Gunnoo Mehta—Crawford and B.

268-83—Muljee B. and B.—Gopaljee Purshotum *vs.* Canjee Mulji—Little S. F. and N.

251-83—Balkrishna and B.—Manilal Bhailal and another *vs.* Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala—J. C. Cama.

62-81—A. F. Little—Motibhai *vs.* Sallaybhoy Heptoolabhoy and another—Naug and H.

448-83—Hore C. and B.—Aboo Joosub *vs.* Assibai and others.—Little S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

109-13,251-83—Khanderao M.—Ranchord Dayal *vs.* Cooverjee Nathoo—Macfarlane and E.—(S. C. C.)—Part heard.

43-83—Payne G. and S.—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bulwantrai Gunnoo Mehta—Macfarlane and E.

18-18—J. C. Cama—Merwanjee Bomonjee Wadia *vs.* Pesonjee Eduljee Mody and another—Ardasir and H.

302-81—Thakursey and Sons—The Hindustan S. and W. Co. *vs.* Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and another—Payne G. and S.

322-81—R. Cassumbhoy—Ghulam Runchordas *vs.* Vussonjee Runchordas and another—Little S. F. and N.—Hore C. and B.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SEPT. 19.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)

APPLICATION FOR EXECUTING A DECREE.

DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM AND OTHERS *vs.* LILLADHUR KESSEWJEE.

THIS was an application by the plaintiffs to execute a decree passed by Mr. W. E. Hart, the then Chief Junge of the Court, against the defendant, who is the son of a woman, Bhatia Bhillowaly *alias* Kessewjee Jadowjee, on the 7th April, 1883, for Rs. 771, being the amount of money lent and advanced, together with Rs. 54-2-0 as costs of the suit. The defendant having failed to pay the amount of the decree, the plaintiffs on the 21st ultimo obtained a *rule nisi* from his honour calling upon the defendant to show cause why execution should not issue against him. To-day the matter came on for hearing, the defendant failing to appear to show cause against the rule. His honour made the rule absolute, and ordered an execution to issue accordingly.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, Acting Second Judge)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

PUNNETT & CO. *vs.* CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 342, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant, who is a well-known Bania merchant and ex-Justice of the Peace, on the 9th June, 1883.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not put in an appearance.

His honour passed an *ex-parte* decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 342 and costs.

BENGAL.

THE Steamer Sir William Peel.—In spite of the ceaseless efforts of her commander with an incompetent crew under him, all attempts to get the Sir William Peel afloat have been unavailing, and she is beginning to show signs of breaking up. Government seems to be quite apathetic in the matter; they have rendered no useful assistance, and would seem to have resolved from the first to abandon the steamer to her fate.—*Indian Daily News.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—The B. S. Cawdor left Liverpool for Calcutta on the 30th of May last. A few days after she left, Captain Samuel Farrer, her commander, complained of suffering from rheumatism, and used to dose himself with a quantity of drugs from the medicine chest on board, till the morning of the 14th June. On that day the captain seemed to be delirious, and on the 15th he walked up on deck and went on to the starboard quarter, and got on the "half round." The man at the wheel seeing the perilous position of the captain ran towards him, but before he could come up to him Captain Farrer jumped into the sea. The life boat was at once manned and sent to his rescue, and life buoys were also thrown to him. The life-boat kept on the search from 7 to 11 A.M., and then returned to the vessel without being able to sight the captain.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 6th to the 12th instant 9 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 372 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras making a total of 437 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 294. The deaths are thus classified: 5 from small-pox, 63 from fever, 44 from dysentery, 40 from diarrhœa, 170 from cholera, and 104 from other diseases. The rate for the week under notice was 63·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WE take the following article by Mr. William Greswell from the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*:—A remote harbour on the south-west coast of Africa has been the means of temporarily disturbing the amicable relations between the English and German Governments. The incident of Angra Pequina has caused many people to refer to their maps and wonder whether the bay is, strategically or commercially, such a valuable one after all, or on the assumption that any peg is good enough occasionally to hang a theory upon, it is simply serving a diplomatic purpose. A Bremen merchant has obtained a concession, set up some stores for the Hottentots, had been fortunate enough to secure the favour of Prince Bismarck in his commercial enterprise; hence the phillippics of the press and the thunders of German wrath immediately it was, thought that England and England's Colonists, ventured to cross the Chancellor's purpose of protecting a German trader and encouraging a German commerce.

The difficulty that has arisen between the Germans and ourselves owes its origin chiefly to the procrastination of the Colonial Office and a want of definite statements on the part of our ministers and of the Parliament at Cape Town. A glance at the map will shew us that the Orange or Gariep River, which drains the interior basin of South-west Africa, is the southern boundary of the Cape Colony, and forms in itself a sufficiently clear line of demarcation. Between, the Orange River and the Portuguese possessions, of which the River Cunene is the southern boundary, lies an immense tract of open and waterless country with the terrible Kalihari desert on its east, providing but scanty subsistence to the few last wandering Bushmen clans and their Hottentots congeners. Along the coast-strip of this yielding sand, varying in breadth from forty to a hundred miles, renders communication with the interior difficult in many places. Horses and oxen are subject to many diseases, and the only animal that can with any certainty be expected to live and work is the donkey. The country exceeds in size the combined area of the Cape Colony, Kaffraria and Natal, but is very sparsely populated. With this region, or with certain points in it, the Cape has already had commercial transactions and some official connection, and it was in order that no other Europeans might obtain a footing there that a Commissioner, Mr. Coates Valgrave, was sent up in 1876 to travel and report on the country and its inhabitants. His report is the most valuable and authentic document we posses upon the subject, his long and intimate acquaintance with the character of the aboriginal races rendering him a particularly fit person to write upon them and their country. He interviewed the scattered Hottentot and Damara clans, and represented the benefits that would accrue to them from a closer connection with the Colony; and he brought some chiefs down to the Cape, to impress them with the visible signs of the white man's power and riches. The principal results of his expedition were the formal annexation of Walvisch Bay, together with the adjacent littoral, the establishment of a magistracy there, and a Residence at Okahandja, at the Kraal of the Chief of the Kamahereros. The Colonial Government voted money for the magistrates and their staffs, and the title given to Mr. Coates Palgrave was "Special Commissioner to the tribes north of the Orange River."

The question of Angra Pequina and the bays farther south is more complicated. It is clear that the Germans have succeeded in establishing themselves in the first port, and it is equally clear that they were completely within their rights in doing so. Whether they would have done so at all if the Colonial Office at home and the Ministers of the Cape Parliament had been more prompt and decided in their answers to official interrogations on the subject is a different question. It is nearly a year ago since the Bremen merchant Herr Luderitz, purchased a tract of country from a certain "Captain of Bethany," a native chief, and began to trade. A correspondence arose concerning this enterprise between the Foreign Secretary and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin. There seemed so little to be expected from this step as a commercial speculation that Mr. Merriman, one of the ministers of the late Scanlen Ministry, and member for Namaqualand, writes thus:—

"It is difficult to imagine that any serious idea could have been intertained of establishing a colony in the ordinary sense upon so inhospitable a spot, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that, as an inlet for interior trade, or on account of the hitherto undeveloped mineral wealth, the possession of a territory on this coast may be of very considerable value. Ministers have thought it right briefly to call attention to the facts connected with the occupation, and to point out the grave consequences which will ensue from the unrestrained trade in arms and ammunition and from the possible disputes between Europeans of different nationalities beyond the borders of any civilised jurisdiction, but yet sufficiently close to a very large and singularly mixed population which is sure to take a lively interest in any quarrel which may arise."

Mr. Merriman did not absolutely propose the annexation of the country, but was anxious to obtain some definite statement from the Imperial Government as to their responsibilities. But however much Lord Derby agreed with the tenor of Mr. Merriman's suggestions, he did not wish to take the responsibility of controlling the coast upon his shoulder. Meantime the German Government, were unfortunate in their request to have the matter settled, and an assurance given of British protection. Lord Derby at once asked the Cape Government whether they would undertake the control of Angra Pequina if it were made British territory. He stated that the matter was urgent, and "that it would be difficult to resist the representations of the German Government, but failing other protection for German subjects at that place they must assume jurisdiction over it." This telegram was sent out to the Cape in February, 1884, but it was not until May 7th—a most unaccountable delay—that Sir Thomas Scanlen, who was about to retire from the Premiership, replied that he left the matter to the disposal of his successors. Lord Derby again telegraphed for a decisive answer, but Sir Thomas Scanlen simply answered that he who have been prepared to submit a proposal for the protection of Angra Pequina by the Cape Government had remained in office. His successor, Mr. Upington, did draft a proposal, but it was too late. A German gunboat was on its way to annex the bay, carrying a Commissioner with full powers.

This sequel affords a curious illustration of the fashion of colonial diplomacy. It was felt by Lord Derby that the establishment of a number of German stations on the south west coast might imperial the interests of the Cape Colony. had already been created on that the European customs might suffer and danger arise on the northern frontier if the introduction of an unlimited number of fire-arms were allowed. It was proposed, therefore, that the coast between the Orange Rivers and the southern Portuguese boundary, including the British settlement at Walvisch Bay should be brought under the control of the Cape Government, but this control would not be exercised within the territory of Angra Pequina, which would be under German protection." Moreover the German Government were invited to concur in appointing a Commission to deal with the claims of British subjects who had acquired concessions. Of course, the result of the assumption of control of the littoral from the Orange River to the Cunene will be to isolate the German settlement of Angra Oequina. It is at this that the Germans are exasperated, and not perhaps altogether without cause. Had Lord Derby at once taken upon himself the trifling responsibility of protecting Angra Pequina some months ago, as he was requested to do by the German Government, the incident would have terminated.

To the political casuist the action of Lord Derby is inexplicable. He represents the colonial interests in a cabinet which has most studiously avoided responsibility and disavowed a policy of annexation. In other parts of Africa the Government have striven to protect the loyal Bechuanas or give peace to distracted Zululand by the assumption of a rightful position as ruler and arbitrater, has suffered the former to be overrun by the Boers, and the latter to be torn and disquieted by intestine war and then annexed by the Transvaal.

Conventions have been made and unmade with the Transvaal, the letter and spirit of treaties in South Africa have been violated by the Boers, missioners such as Mr. Hudson and Mr. Mackenzie have been insulted and driven from their posts, and tail this has been endured. Suddenly Lord Derby suggests the control of the littoral of South-West Africa from the Orange River to the Cunene, because a friendly power wishes to establish a Colony at Angra Pequina! Apart from the question of abstract right, where is the Cabinets consistency if they ignore definite responsibilities in one part of Africa, but assume them in others where the obligation to assume them is not one-hundredth part so binding?

To turn to the proceeding of the Cape Parliament, we find that, in consequence of the hint given by the Imperial Government a Mr. Innes gave notice amidst applause that he would move "that in consequence of Angra Pequin a having passed into the power of Her Majesty's government

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

BUSINESS re-opened to-day after the holidays with no noticeable improvement. Home advices throughout continue remarkably dull, and there is nothing from which to estimate a possible return to activity. A settlement of the Chinese difficulty would do good locally, but in Europe trade in all branches with which Bombay is connected is in very unsatisfactory state.

The movements in the funds as quoted by Reuter since our last report show a fall of ⅛ in Consols, which are back to 101⅛, but French Rentes have advanced ½ to 109. Indian Loans, both Sterling and Rupee, remain without change, and in Indian Bank shares the only change is a decline of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai.

In General Produce, Linseed is quieter and a shade easier in price. Wheat remains depressed and, if possible, more difficult to sell than ever.

Cotton has been very quiet in Liverpool for the past three days. Spot prices have given way 1-16d. in Americans and Fine Broach and to arrive Americans are 3-32d. lower in near positions and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in distant shipments. A fairly steady business is passing, however, the sales having averaged 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats.

Under the new arrangement for publishing the Cotton statistics in Liverpool on Thursday nights, we have to-day a portion of the figures which we usually do not get till Saturday. The visible supply for all Europe is not given, so it is impossible to give a full comparison with previous seasons, but we find the trade and export have absorbed 56,000 bales, thus reducing the stock in Liverpool by 38,000 bales, making it 622,000 bales as against 765,000 at the same time last year. The receipts at the American ports give the following comparisons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Six days' Receipts	61,000	76,000	60,000
Total since 1st Sept	121,000	158,000	130,000

There has been nothing done in the staple for export during the holidays. Prices have given way owing to the tenor of the home accounts about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. both in old and new. For the latter we would quote, March delivery Broach, Rs. 214 ; Omra, Rs. 186 ; and December delivery Bengals, Rs. 147, good.

WHEAT is dull with small arrivals and a very limited demand.

LINSEED is scarce and wanted, and prices have advanced to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. without materially increasing supplies.

Freights have become more depressed than ever during the holidays. For Liverpool the Clan Murray giving shipment up to the beginning of October has been fixed at 13s. 9d., and the Victoria, s. s., of the Anchor Line, nearly due, has booked about 1,500 tons at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d., wheat and measurement. For London the Clan Ogilvie just in has engaged an entire cargo at 13s. 9d. The outside steamers on for Continental ports are asking 20s., but even at 17s. 6d. cargo is not forthcoming in any quantity.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are extremely quiet, and prices tend slightly easier. Yarns are dull for English makes, depressed and most difficult of sale for local spinnings. Coals continue to advance in value. There are new buyers of Davison's at Rs. 16 and of Cardiff at Rs. 16½, but no sellers ; on the contrary, some previous sellers of September shipment, unable to find tonnage on the other side, are trying to buy back in this market.

EXCHANGE.—The fact of 11 lakhs of Council telegraphic transfers having been taken up for Calcutta at Wednesday's biddings in London, at the Government minimum of 1s. 7½d, per rupee, coupled with Bar Silver coming 1-16d. per oz. higher, has caused a somewhat better feeling here to-day, and Calcutta advices being also firmer rates may be called 1-32d higher all round. The following are closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Francs do. do.	207½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very weak this morning, and Fours for a time were quoted as low as Rs. 98¼. A steadier tone afterwards set in, and we close at Rs. 99 for cash, buyers. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills have shown a better tone to-day. In most cases prices are quoted Rs. 5 higher, and in the case of Orientals, Sholapore and Gordons the recovery has been Rs. 20 per share. The exceptions to the general rule have been Dhurrumseys which are Rs. 10, and Prince of Wales which are Rs. 5, lower. Banks, Presses and Miscellaneous are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	98

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	200	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500	..	1,200
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	50	1,480
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 6	300	all	12	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	40	3,040
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.c.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	990
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	350 xd
Mercantile Press	7000	125	125	Rs. 27½	140
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	396½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	612½
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Samoon Press Co.	300	800	500	35	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BAKER—September 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major-General Baker, of a daughter, who survived only a few hours.

DEATH.

CONSTANTINE—September 2, at Agra Cantonment, Grace Constantine, wife of Mr. M. Constantine (Government Pensioner,) aged 61 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

THE gravity of the step which the Egyptian Minister of Finance has just been authorised to take cannot well be exaggerated. The Law of Liquidation, which was supposed to be under the guarantee of Europe, has been set aside as if it were of no account whatever. Of course the Egyptian Minister of Finance is in this case only another designation for Lord Northbrook. Some years have elapsed since any Egyptian Minister could venture even to dream of taking such a step. So jealous were the European Powers of the right to control the finances of Egypt which they acquired under the Law of Liquidation, that the proposal of Arabi and the National Party to submit a small portion of the budget which was not hypothecated to the payment of the Debt to the examination of the Assembly, was scouted as an unwarrantable attempt to subject the budget to Parliamentary control that might eventually interfere with the right of the Caisse of the Public Debt to receive the lion's share of the taxes without interference. This was, as every one knows, the ground that determined the interference with the course of things in Egypt which led to the bombardment of Alexandria, to Tel-el-Kebir, and the military occupation of the country. The step now taken by the Egyptian Finance Minister goes much further than the National Party ever proposed to go. The Finance Ministry, it is announced, "will receive and collect temporarily, instead of the Caisse, the revenues assigned to the service of the Debt, with the exception of the sums required for the payment of the coupons in October." The Law of Liquidation is not an Egyptian law, but a law imposed by Europe ; the International Tribunals, which are not under Egyptian, but under European, supervision, take cognisance, and are bound to uphold it. They will not recognise the validity of the order issued by the Egyptian Minister of Finance. To interfere with the free action of those courts will be to invite the direct remonstrance and the possible intervention of the European Powers. Egypt is in no position, it need not be said, to brave the resentment of the Mediterranean Powers, to say nothing of those of Central Europe, who have since 1878 displayed a singular anxiety to compel Egypt to honestly discharge her obligations, however inconvenient she may find it to do so. Of course the meaning of this new and unexpected announcement is, that the British Government, having failed to induce the Continental Powers to acquiesce in the proposals to reduce the interest on the Debt submitted to the Conference, has decided to effect the same object by setting aside the Law of Liquidation and giving over the customs receipts and the assigned revenues of the four provinces assigned to the Caisse of the Public Debt direct to the Egyptian Treasury. Having the money in its own hands the Khedive's Government will of course pay the expenses of the administration first, and will hand over whatever balance there may be to the Caisse of the Public Debt. It is impossible not to wish well to a scheme which will inflict upon the bond-holders a part of the anxiety and loss which they have been successful in imposing upon Egypt. But the grave political complications which will naturally follow from so open a defiance of the Powers represented on the Caisse of the Public Debt, cannot be overlooked. A howl will go up from the bond-holders on every Bourse in Europe, and that cry the Governments will have political reasons of their own for echoing.

THE dismissal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of a charge against an interpreter in the Small Cause Court of receiving a bribe from a suitor was the most satisfactory ending to which the proceedings could have been brought. No one on reading the evidence, and on paying regard to the antecedents on the one hand of the man who originated the charge, and on the other of the man against whom it was brought, will doubt that so far justice has been done, though whether this is all that has to be done for justice sake is quite another matter. The mere dismissal of the charge, although it vindicates the character of the interpreter Bapoojee, does not do away with the fact that a serious wrong has been done him. It does not even reimburse him the cost of defending himself against the accusation—a heavy burden upon a poor man who has had to fight for his own hand against a Government prosecution. We do not desire, however, to dwell now upon that aspect of the case, though it is easy to see that it is one of peculiar hardship even upon the man who has emerged from it with his character amply vindicated. The case most urgently claims notice as an illustration of one of the methods resorted to in Bombay for the detection of crime, and of the want of care with which, on occasion at all events, that method is put in practice. Nothing could be more fraught with peril to the community than the process by which Bapoojee was suddenly put into the position of a defendant, having to answer a charge upon the proof or refutation of which his personal liberty and his employment would depend. A man of no position and of decidedly bad antecedents, an itinerant sweetmeat seller named Babootee Seetul, went to Superintendent Brewin last July, and told him that he had given a bribe of ten rupees to an interpreter of the Small Cause Court, Bapoojee, to get a suit in which he was plaintiff decided in his favour, that the suit nevertheless was thrown out, that a second was pending, and that Bapoojee was asking for more money. Without questioning the truth of the story of this man, although in telling it he convicted himself of having committed a criminal offence, the police take him into their confidence, and use him for the purpose of inducing Bapoojee to commit a second offence. Mr. Brewin appears to have formed a scheme for entrapping the interpreter into accepting a bribe in the presence of a number of witnesses —police officers of zeal and intelligence doubtless—and he asked the sanction of the Commissioner of Police for the plan. Now, we do not say that it is always wrong to arrange to catch an habitual criminal, a receiver of stolen goods, for instance, in the act. But there are serious objections to the practice, not the least of which is the obvious danger that the police agents entrusted with so doubtful and delicate a duty may be tempted to invent or complete the evidence they are commissioned to obtain. But in the present case they were not dealing with an habitual criminal, but with a man who had been in the Government service for nearly thirty years and whose character had never been subjected to any imputation whatever. The presumption should obviously have been in his favour, and suggested special caution in whatever steps might have been deemed necessary to test the truth of Babootee's story. But strange to say, the Ploice Commissioner, with all his experience, seems to have regarded the scheme of his Superintendent as quite an ordinary device, and gave his assent to it in the usual routine. A night expedition was arranged, in which the sweet-vendor, subedar, a havildar, a police sepoy, and a Marwaree took part. The party went to Bapoojee's house, Babootee and the sepoy, who was in plain clothes, going inside ; the Marwaree and the havildar sitting in the verandah, the subedar standing outside, and Superintendent Brewin remaining at the entrance of the lane in which the house stands. The plan succeeded admirably. In due time the five men came back to Superintendent Brewin and gave an account of the complete success of their mission. The sweetmeat seller declared that he handed five rupees to the interpreter of the Small Cause Court, who was sitting at the foot of the inner staircase. The disguised sepoy standing by his side corroborated him. The two men on the verandah, and even the subedar, who was standing upon the road, said they saw this done. Mr. Brewin accepted in marvellous simplicity every statement these men made as true. He did not trouble himself to verify a single one of the circumstances as related. He had not taken the precaution to mark five rupees and give them to the sweet-seller ; if he had, he might have taken the liberty of asking him to turn his pockets inside out when he returned saying he had given the money to the interpeter. If the rupees were not there, or in the pockets of his own sepoys, he might have been warranted in going into the interpreter's house and, making him aware of the charge preferred, might have asked him to show what coins he had in his possession. This proceeding would have been highanded, but it would probably have attained the end of getting at the facts. He did nothing of the kind. He took the five men to a police station, and there and then wrote down the story they told him of what they had seen and heard. The case, in his opinion, was complete ; the proof overwhelming. The Police Commissioner deemed it sufficient. An application was made to the judges of the Small Cause Court to sanction the prosecution of the interpreter. Here a wholesome incredulity was displayed. The judges knew something of Bapoojee ; but who knew anything of his accuser ? Who was he ? What was the nature of the corroborative evidence ? The request to sanction a prosecution was refused. The police submitted the matter to Government. The Public Prosecutor was not incredulous. He thought the case quite clear ; there was no hitch in it apparently. He authorised an application to the Presidency Magistrate. Here again the whole proceeding was regarded as the most ordinary affair in the world. It did not seem to claim any remarkable degree of vigilance ; no distrust was excited. Mr. Superintendent Brewin stated that he had stood at the end of the street ; he saw the five men go into Bapoojee's house, and when they came out they told him that Bapoojee took the bribe of five rupees. Mr. Cooper here remarked that Mr. Brewin's evidence was only hearsay,—some people had told him that an offence had been committed. Mr. Brewin owned that it was so, but he said he had other evidence, which he would produce at a future hearing. And therefore the Presidency Magistrate issued the summons which was to place the interpreter in a position of humiliation and of the utmost peril.

Fortunately for himself and also for the community, whose interests were directly involved, the interpreter was a man of some small means, and of a good deal of energy and resolution. He secured the best legal assistance, and proceeded to fight the case. The odds were desperately against him. There were five men whose united oaths would be set against his denial. He had no witnesses. The police and the informer's evidence was so far corroborated by the statement of the European Superintendent that he had watched the proceedings, and that all was properly done. The Government had sanctioned the prosecution ; Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted it. If he could get out of such a scrape, he might think himself lucky. Things seemed utterly desperate. Had it not been for two lucky accidents there is a high probability that Mr. Bapoojee would now be in prison, a convicted and a ruined man. Had the police been a little less off-hand in concocting the details of their story, or had the house where the transaction was said to have taken place been constructed a little differently, by no possibility could the utter falsity of the whole story have been demonstrated. The jemadar swore that he, standing in the lane, saw the interpreter sitting on a staircase, and put out his hand, and presumably take money, and say "atcha," very good. Mr. Craigie, the solicitor, went to the lane and standing where the jemadar did, outside the house, ascertained that the view of the staircase was intercepted by a wall. On the resumption of the hearing, Mr. Inverarity asked the jemadar whether he had remained in the lane the whole time ? The jemadar had evidently heard of Mr. Craigie's inspection of the locality, so instead of answering the question, he said he wanted to make a statement. "I have stated in my deposition," he said, "which was taken on the last occasion that I saw Bapoojee sitting on the staircase. I wish to correct this. I saw Bapoojee go inside, and the Marwaree and Hurree havildar stand at the door. I also saw Babootee and Sewrutton follow Bapoojee inside the house, and shortly afterwards I heard the words 'acha, acha, kooch fikar nai.' It was a mistake on my part when I said I saw Bapoojee sitting on the staircase. I must explain to you how the mistake occurred. I had heard the statements made by witnesses before Mr. Brewin. These statements were in my mind, and my statement on the last occasion unwittingly escaped from my mouth." But this excuse, puerile as it was, proved absolutely false. The jemadar had made his statement to Mr. Brewin immediately after the occurrence, and it was taken down in writing from his own lips at the police station. He swore to it twice. The admission that there was not a word of truth in it threw a new light on the nature of the case. Yet the Public Prosecutor persevered with it. Then it was found that the two men who stood in the passage and saw through the doorway what took place on the staircase were also lying. The door which they said was folded back upon the wall and thus allowed them to see the staircase, could not fold back against the wall ; it intercepted the view, and the staircase could not be seen from the passage. Mr. Cooper went to the house and satisfied himself upon this point. The case broke down, and Mr. Bapoojee escaped the plot of which he was so nearly the victim.

This revelation of the methods of the Bombay police, even under the very eyes of European superintendents and under the control of a Commissioner of great experience, will shock and startle the public. If the plan which was resorted to in the present case as the right and proper and ordinary course, be frequently resorted to—of which there can be little doubt—the reputation and the liberty of every citizen are held on a much more precarious tenure than is generally imagined. The system is wrong in itself ; it is full of unknown pit-falls for the innocent ; and when it is perfunctorily applied, by officials who regard it as the ordinary resort in difficult cases, the door is opened to such scandals as that which has just taken place. The conduct of the Bombay police in this matter is not without precedent. The same method has been resorted to in England, but it has met with very severe condemnation from the judges on more than one occasion, and we question if many people will unreservedly approve of it on this. Only under the pressure of a grave emergency, or when the law has been repeatedly and systematically violated and the offence cannot otherwise be brought home, can this method of preventing crime by encouraging crime be permitted. It is an important thing to make sure that the law shall not be broken with impunity. But it is infinitely more important that the law itself, and the agencies by which it is administered, shall be above suspicion. A law had better be occasionally inoperative than that it should be made operative by such means as those by which it was sought to entrap the interpreter Bapoojee into committing an illegal act. But if the method be in itself objectionable, what shall we say of it when we find it put in motion at the request of a known rascal like the sweet-seller, who quite lately was proved to have organised an impudent fraud for the success of which he had contrived to impose upon the Small Cause Court bailiff, by getting a woman to personate another whose property he wished to seize ? And when set in motion by a word from a miserable swindler of that description, the agents employed were policemen who were evidently adepts in concocting false evidence. The Government owes a reparation to the public. The police jemadar, the havildar, the sepoys, the Marwaree, and the sweet-seller must be at one proceeded against for conspiracy and perjury. Their conviction and condign punishment will be a salutary lesson which we are afraid is much needed. And in the next place, the police must be formally interdicted from proceeding in criminal matters by the system of forming plots to entrap men into committing offences. The system in question is of doubtful morality in any case, it is now proved to involve unimaginable dangers to innocent men.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 29.

IN the summary of matters of general interest published on the first page of the weekly edition of the *Times* newspaper, I find the following paragraph :—"The German press continues to publish articles written in a very unfriendly tone towards England, and some of them have suggested to France that it would be of mutual advantage to unite to check the arrogant selfishness of England. Several Paris papers, however, reject this suggestion, as being a device to separate France from a friendly neighbour." The first part of this statement is quite correct. The bitterness with which England is being attacked in Germany is, even with the events of the recent Conference fresh in our memories, quite incomprehensible. I have on my table, as I write, copies of leading papers of the Fatherland. The tone of the articles is the same throughout, and in the official *Cologne Gazette* and in the *North-German Gazette* especially bitter. No, there shall be no scissor-work this week. I will not irritate your patriotic feelings with any more excerpts from attacks on our country. Unfortunately for the dignity and public respectability of France, the second part of the *Times* paragraph is not founded on fact. It is my work to spend some four hours every day in perusing the French papers, and I may say that not one of even the slightest importance is left unnoticed by me ; and I regret to find that throughout them all there prevails but one spirit—a general accord that such an alliance with Germany would be profitable and should be effected. Some snarlings are of course heard—(you know those dogs that cringe up to you and lick your hands and snarl all the while to show you that they hate you for all their caresses)—and some go so far as to suggest that, before this alliance can be with dignity agreed upon, Germany must return Alsace and Lorraine (never minding the five milliards) ; but on the whole the general wish of the press and the public here is that this alliance should be effected. Have you read *Martin Chuzzlewit* ? In that book there is described a character which fits that assumed, let us hope, only temporarily by the Republic to-day. I speak of that highest-minded, most independent-spirited, most original, spiritual, classical, talented, most thoroughly Shakespearian, if not Miltonic gentleman, Mr. Chevy Slime ; nor had I to suggest a political cartoon for this week could I find one more appropriate to French politics this week than a representation of France in the garb of this independent-spirited gentleman accepting the offers of a loathed and detested stranger, and asserting the independence of his spirit all the while. But here the parallel would cease. The stranger—Tom Pinch was it not—was sincere, and made his offer out of pure kindness, with no arrière pensée, and without interest. Can we attribute the same ingenuousness to Prince Bismarck ? Have we no reason to doubt the sincerity of the offer which France has so self-degradingly jumped at. It is of course one of the chiefest interests of Germany that the action of her powerful and formidable neighbour Russia, should be diverted eastwards, and Germany by ranking herself with France in the Franco-Chinese struggle would effectually check any intention on the part of England to interfere between the combatants, this enforced non-interference would weaken the prestige of England while causing her to lose much of her ground in the East, and a freer field would thus be secured for Russian enterprise. Russia being occupied in the East there would be less reason to fear her in Europe. This may possibly be one of the iron Chancellor's motives. It may possibly be also that there is truth and foundation in the assertion that he needs the help and collaboration of France to further his colonial policy. France wants colonies, Germany wants colonies. "What more natural," cries the French press, "than that this common object should establish a sympathy between us? " Can any reasoning be more illogical than this ? Illogical—idiotic I should say. Of what profit to Germany, in the way of colonial expansion, would the alliance of France be ? In Paris this question is answered by—"Because our combined fleets would be able to oppose the fleet of England, which singly we have to fear !" Which means, if it means anything at all, that the French wish for this alliance in order to go on a marauding expedition in combination with Germany, confiscating an English colony here and annexing an English dependency there, and dividing the profits on some equitable scale proportioned to the division of labour. And yet it is in Paris, and not in Charenton, that this is discussed. (I make full allowance for the tropical heat.) Another version—perhaps the most plausible—is that Prince Bismarck wishes thereby to intimidate England in her action in Egypt.

Can it be that weary of seeing Germany day in day out insulted by France, this proposition has been made to expose her insincerity and to show how hollow is her patriotism ?

Whatever be the motive, the fact remains that the consummation of this alliance is to all appearances being advanced. Monsieur Courcel is on his way to Varzin, where he will meet Prince Bismarck. Whether a treaty is to be signed or a mere *entente cordiale* to be mutually expressed, is a matter of doubt. It is a matter for no doubt, I am assured, that Germany will not interfere with France in China, which I fear will be left to fight her battle alone. You will, long ere this reaches you, be in possession of the details of the bombardment of Foochow, which is here being represented as a splendid victory. We are not, observe, at war with China. Oh dear no ! We are bombarding because our cannons can plead more eloquently than our mouths, or rather than the mouth of our representative, Monsieur Patenôtre ; but we are not at war with China. Who says we are ? The English. Why, they established the precedent that we are following. Did not they bombard Alexandria, and did not their Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, calmly repeat that England was not at war with Egypt ? We are stupidly obstinate, I am afraid, and have little logic and less power of comparison in our mental constitution, I fear, not to see that there is no possible parallel to be drawn between the two cases. When the English fleet bombarded Alexandria it was done in the interest of the country of Egypt against Arabi and his rebel troops. Supposing a troop of French rebels were entrenched in Calais, and in order to dislodge them an attack on this town became necessary by the troops of the Republic, would France be at war with France ? We are very dense, and if we answer the question at all we should answer it in the affirmative. Remember, however, that we are not at war with China. Perhaps M. Jules Ferry is—that is another question. If he is, he is acting rather rashly, is he not, in authorising this bombardment without having previously taken the voice of the two Chambers and obtained the ratification and assent of the President ? M. Grèvy, it is asserted, is much opposed to this war, and keeps aloof at Montsous Vaudrey, leaving the full responsibility of the actions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the shoulders of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Perhaps also this explains the visit to Varzin of Monsieur Courcel. May he not be trying to bring about peace with honour, by inducing Germany to induce Russia to induce France to cease hostilities, and by inducing Germany to induce Japan, which now that the Chinese fleet is destroyed can wish her neighbour no further ill, and has no further reason to fear her, to induce China to make an arrangement. Japan imploring China to make an arrangement is (since we have our Dickens before us) not unsuggestive of Mrs. Micawber urging Mr. Micawber to do likewise with his creditors. For any pecuniary profit likely to be obtained by the creditor in the political case, the parallel is in all points correct.

Madagascar ? 'Don't talk about it, please. Any interest appertaining to that island has been discounted long ago. If it is not from one end to the other a French colony by now, it will be to-morrow. At any rate, we regard it as our colony already, and in this belief we have named one of the new streets in our capital La Rue de Madagascar. "Wherefore, ma'am (the French Republic, of course), seek not to proticipate." Foolish warning—we have "proticipated." What are the thoughts that all these things awake in my mind, in the mind of an Englishman living in Paris ? I will not write them down again, for I think I have, these last weeks, expressed pretty clearly what I think this dangerous activity on the part of France should oblige us to do.

I mentioned the band of Neuilly last week, and spoke of the trial as a matter of probable interest. *Il rien est rien*, except perhaps as holding up in a brighter light the criminal laxity of the penal jurisdiction in this country. Four burglars and a receiver of stolen goods stood to take their trial on Saturday last. They were all, on their own confession and on the clearest possible evidence, convicted. Marquelet and Teinen (Flemish for the hyæna), otherwise Cornet, the two principal burglars, had varied their pursuit by most foully murdering an old woman, a public-house-keeper, down at Isle-Adam. The murder had been coolly planned and was deliberately carried out. The motive, also confessed, was robbery. Of this crime they were both convicted also. Marquelet, however, only confessed to having knocked the old woman down, and to having given her only one of the four stabs that killed her. Extenuating circumstances of course. Cornet, who gave her the three other stabs, goes to the guillotine. But it is probable that he will be reprieved. Why, in the name of Justice ? Because his equally guilty accomplice has been accorded extenuating circumstances. Franque, convicted of burglary (he went out for housebreaking, but was armed and prepared for murder), was acquitted. Why, once more in the name of Justice ? Because, I suppose, he had led a moral and virtuous life previously. By no means. He had deserted a wife and large family to become stipendiary consort to a Nana of the faubourg. Then, why ? Because he had been comparatively so much less guilty than the other four ! And I have twice invoked the name of Justice !

POONA RACES.—1884.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

PATRON :
H. E. the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PATRON :
H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

STEWARDS :

E.P.Robertson, Esq., C.S.	A. Keyser, Esq., C.S.
J. Moore, Esq., C.S.	C. G. W. Macpherson,
Col. C. J. Barnett.	Esq., C.I.E., C.S.
C. Steel, Esq.	Capt. H. C. Hogg.
Major G. C. Hogg.	Capt. J. Boyle.
Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye.	

HONORARY SECRETARY—Col. C. J. Burnett.

JUDGE :	CLERKS OF THE SCALES
C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq.	C. Steel, Esq.
	A. Keyser, Esq.
CLERKS OF THE COURSE :	
H. J. Forster, Esq.	J. B. R. Butler, Esq.

STARTERS :
A. Keyser, Esq. Surg-Major A. C. Gaye.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE meeting has been most fittingly wound up with a day of excellent sport. The card was larger than usual, having seven events for the evening. Bar the contretemps on the second day, while is now almost forgotten, the arrangements, progress, and conclusion of the meeting reflect the greatest credit on Colonel Burnett, the honorary secretary, and his able assistant Mr. Pallonjee. The clerks of the course have been a feature of the meeting. With white buckskin breeches and black jack-boots they gave the course quite an English air ; their office was no sinecure for they had to do any amount of galloping about. There were three close and exciting finishes in the day's events. The book-makers did a good business to-day, and gave very fair odds. The stewards are to be congratulated on the successful conclusion of the meeting. It is not yet quite settled whether the steeplechases are to be held next week, or whether, as some say, they are to be postponed and brought off later in connection with some sky races to be held here. There are any number of gaieties in progress here at present. The civilians' ball last night was a great success. Over four hundred people were present, and dancing was kept up till the late hours of the morning. On Monday the W. I. Club follow their civilian brethren's example, and give a ball, to which I hear five hundred people are invited. The Rosa Towers Company perform to-night and again to-morrow night.

1ST RACE.—The Galloway Handicap.—Rs. 400 for all Galloways that have started during the meeting. R. C. and a distance.

Raja of Paikpara's ch a g Rishan, 9st., T Kendall 1
Aga Moochoolsha's b r a g Shah Baz, 9st 3lbs Native.... 2
Mr Black's b a g Rex, 8st 8lbs., Clarke 3
H H Aga Khan's g a g Nineveh, 8st 3lbs., Hackney 0
Mr Framjee's ch a g Young Ruby, 7st 10lbs., Ahmed..... 0

Betting.—11 to 5 against Rex, 3 to 1 against Rishan and Nineveh, 4 to 1 against Shah Baz, 8 to 1 against Young Ruby.

Nineveh showed in front for a while, when Rex ran up to him, and the two led together till after passing the mile post, when Rex, pulling double, went away from everything and had taken a clear half-a-dozen lengths lead. Going up the hill he continued the pace, Shahbaz lying in front of the ruck. At the turn for home Rex, full of running, ran too wide, and let up Rishan and Shahbaz. These two made a great race of it up the straight run in, and after an excellent finish Rishan secured the verdict by a neck. Rex, a couple of lengths off, third. Time, 3m. 13s.

2ND RACE.—The Pony Handicap.—Rs. 300 for all ponies that have started during the meeting. Distance, ¾ mile.

H H Aga Khan's c a General, 8st. 4lbs., Hackney..... 1
Mr MacDonald's g a Orange, 8st. 6lbs., Vinall..... 2
Raja of Paikpara's c a Grey Knight, 9st. 10lbs., T Kendall 3
Colonel Morton's b a The Gift, 8st. 13lbs., Bowen 0
Mr Whitehead's g a Autocrat, 8st. 10lbs., Gerard 0
Mr Kendall's g a Young Gazelle, 7st. 10lbs., Wool 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs. 1,900
Gift	270
Autocrat	300
Grey Knight	115
Orange	75
Young Gazelle	35
General	265
Total	Rs. 2,160

Betting.—2 to 1 against General and Gift, 5 to 1 against Autocrat, 6 to 1 against Grey Knight, 8 to 1 against Orange, and 12 to 1 against Young Gazelle.

Young Gazelle as usual jumped away with the lead, but was soon joined by The Gift. These two made the running in front till, when getting to the top of the hill, they were pretty well done. General and Orange ran past them, and soon after they turned the corner for home General took leave of his field and came in a winner by three lengths. A bad third. Time, 1m. 26⅗s.

3RD RACE.—The Beaten Handicap.—Rs. 500. For all beaten arabs and country-breds which have started during the meeting. Distance, 1¼ mile.

Mr. Black's g a h Ameer, 9st., Bowen..... 1
Mr. Gore's g a h Talisman, 8st. 3lbs., Tingey 2
Mr. Whitehead's b a h Euphrates, 10st. 7lbs., Gerard.. 3
The Raja of Paikpara's b a h Shammer, 8st. 12lbs., T. Kendall 0
H. H. Aga Khan's br a h Lachin, 8st. 10lbs, Hackney.... 0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's br a h Hercules, 8st., Conner 0
Aga Moochoolsha's g a h Toocan, 8st., Native 0
Messrs. C. N. C.'s g a h Cruiser, 7st. 7lbs., Ramchurn .. 0
Mr. Kendall's g a h Sir Garnet, 7st., Wool 0

Lottery Tickets	Rs. 1,200
Euphrates	135
Toocan	30
Hercules	285
Shammer	125
Talisman	135
Ameer	105
Sir Garnet	20
Cruiser	115
Lachin	65
Total	Rs. 2,215

Betting.—2 to 1 against Hercules, 3 to 1 against Ameer, 4 to 1 against Cruiser and Shammer, 5 to 1 against Euphrates, 10 to 1 against Talisman, 12 to 1 against the rest.

The favourite made play in front and was soon joined by the light weight, Sir Garnet, therest in indifferent order behind, To

TELEGRAMS.

AFGHAN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, the Governor of Farrah, who has been paying a visit to Kabul, has returned to Farrah in order to make arrangements for the supplies required by the Frontier Commission party. He is accompanied by Kazi Sadruddin, who will attend the Commission as the representative of His Highness. Meanwhile, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Amir, the authorities from Farrah have begun to lay down provisions from the frontier as far as Chargeh, and the British party in charge of the supplies from Beluchistan, as well as that from Afghanistan, have already met.

Pir Dost, who originated the disturbances in the Mangal country, has asked and received permission to wait on His Highness, and to plead for pardon.

The general commanding the forces of the Amir in the Mangal country reports that the tribes have submitted and paid the revenues.

The Governor of Jellalabad, who was lately dismissed, is to be reinstated.

Fresh reinforcements are being sent to Herat, and in addition to the two lakhs recently sent from Kandahar, orders have been issued for the despatch of four lakhs of rupees from the Farrah and the Pushtirud treasuries.

At Kandahar the position of the Governor is still doubtful, and traders report that his proceedings call forth general discontent.

Mulla Agha Baba had arrived from Kabul, where he had been harshly treated.

PROPOSED VISIT OF SALAR JUNG TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 19.

On his way to Simla His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung visits Bombay. He leaves here on the 25th, and arrives at the Boree-bunder station on the 26th instant. He will leave Bombay for Simla on the afternoon of the following day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance has notified to the Caisse of the Public Debt that in view of the embarrassed state of the finances, the Finance Ministry will receive and collect temporarily, instead of the Caisse, the revenues assigned to the service of the Debt, with the exception of the sums required for the payment of the coupons in October.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Berenice, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

French mail-steamer Saghallen, from Suez, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Total week's sales of cotton		59,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	12,000 "
" "	Imports of Cotton	28,000 "
" " "	Surats	13,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		622,000 "
" "	Surats	202,000 "

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats firmer.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ " "	83 5-16
3 " Consols for account	101¼
3½ " Sterling Loans	107¼
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	50¾

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,400,000, unchanged.

Bills discounted £20,900,000, decrease £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £22,900,000, decrease £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Sharp Peak-Foochow line interrupted.

Japanese line interrupted beyond Hiogo.

Hongkong-Canton interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, September 18.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·5

THURSDAY, September 19.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	89·6
2 p.m.	78·9
4 p.m.	78·0

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was convened yesterday afternoon, and the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik was voted to the chair in the absence of Mr. P. M. Mehta. The chairman's only duty was to announce that, as there was not a quorum present, the meeting must stand adjourned. Had this not been the case, it was understood the adjournment of the Corporation would have been moved in accordance with precedent, as a mark of respect to the memory of their late colleagues—Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady and Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote.

MR. J. W. ORR, Prothonotary, of the High Court, takes a month's privilege leave from the 25th inst. Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, barrister-at-law, the head assistant, acts for him during his absence.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Bombay Municipal Corporation through the death of Mr. Homejee C. Dady, we understand that a number of Justices propose bringing forward Mr. J. B. Marzban as a candidate. We understand also that Dr. Roland Blaney intends to present himself as a candidate. The vacancy is at the disposal of the Justices.

ON behalf of Major Hogg, Commandant of the Poona Horse, Mr. Craigie yesterday applied to Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a summons against the proprietor of the *Poona Observer* for defamation in an article reflecting on the conduct of the stewards at the Poona race meeting, Major Hogg being one of their number. In answer to Mr. Cooper, it was admitted that the parties and all or nearly all the witnesses were in Poona; but Mr. Craigie mentioned, as reasons for the trial of the case in Bombay, that counsel would not go to Poona, that a great deal of excitement and personal feeling existed there, and that there had actually been a publication of the defamatory article in Bombay. In support of the last point, it was stated that the paper was taken in at the Byculla Club, to which it was posted from Poona. Mr. Cooper promised to consider whether this would constitute a publication in Bombay, and reserved his decision until this morning.

THERE is apparently no length to which the buffoonery of the Salvation Army will not go. Yesterday members of the Army went about with a band of music distributing tickets on one side of which was printed :—"Bombay to Heaven. Have you taken your ticket ?" On the reverse side was the announcement—"Salvation Army ! Big Anniversary Rejoicings ! Saturday, 20th, and Sunday, 21st ! Come and see ! ! ! Get saved ! ! !"

MR. C. E. VINING, District Traffic Superintendent of the Sabarmati district (Rajputana Railway), goes on six months' furlough from 1st October next. During his absence Mr. Biscoe, of the Bandikui district, will officiate.

THE late heavy and continuous rains have demolished numerous houses in Kurh and Danta, dependent towns in the Jeypore Raj. The loss by injury to tanks in the Jeypore territory owing to the late heavy rains has also been very considerable. In the Ajmere district numerous houses have fallen down, and the standing crops been swept away by the floods in the Khari and the Benas rivers.

FROM Peshawur it is reported that 600 yabus laden with almonds arrived there on Saturday morning, under charge of Samad Khan, brother of Asad Khan, the Ameer's Agent at Bombay. The kafila has completely occupied the Sarai Maweshi, outside the city.

FROM a telegram to the Allahabad paper from its special correspondent with the Afghan Delimitation Commission, it appears that Colonel Ridgeway's party is already in communication with the Ameer's officials, and that the difficulties to be encountered on the march across the Belooch desert from Nushki to Khwaja Ali on the Helmund are in a fair way of being compassed. Chageh, where Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram has met the Afghan officers sent by the Governor of Girishk, is about 108 miles from Nushki and 218 from the Helmund. It is the last 60 miles of the latter section of the route that will test the endurance of every member of the party. Garmsil, which means significantly enough the district of "hot rocks," lies to the south and east of the lower Helmund. It is practically a waterless waste traversed from north-east to south-west by a low range of hills known as the Pashi-i-Koh, through which there is a fairly easy pass. If four hundred camels have been provided by the Ameer's officials to carry water to meet the mission half-way across Garmsil, the final marches to the Helmund will not be so trying as was anticipated. The heavy rain in the Quetta district has also indirectly aided the mission, as the Peshin Lora, which rises in the Khojak, Amran range and fertilises Peshin and Shorawak is reported to have been in flood a few days ago and to have filled the tanks between Nushki and Chageh. This river loses itself in the sand of the Biluch desert by various channels east of Chageh, and forms what is known as the Lora *kamun*, or swamp. Azad Khan, who is said to have provided 450 camels, is a Biluch chief whose headquarters (Kharan) lie 100 miles to the south of Nushki. He was once the bitter foe of the English and was long at war with the Khan of Khelat, but he is now our staunch ally, thanks to Sir Robert Sandeman. His co-operation will be most valuable, as he is well acquainted with the desert route and every mile of the country up to the Perso-Afghan frontier.

THE Allahabad paper has received trustworthy information from Persia which more than ever convinces it that the Russian Government do not consider the Afghan Boundary Commission is likely to result in anything very serious. Meanwhile they are rapidly extending their geographical knowledge of the country which has to be demarcated. "That we are right in our surmise," says the *Pioneer*, "will be apparent from the following criticism of their recent movements by an expert in Central Asian matters." He writes :

"By the time the English party reaches the frontier the Russians will pretty well have completed their survey of the whole line from Sarakhs to the Upper Oxus. They have already very good topographical maps of the Pamir and Upper Oxus which practically supersede Trotter's survey with the Yarkand Mission, and make a very fair junction with McNair's topography north of Chitral. They are now pushing their work westward (and southward into Badakshan no doubt) from the Pamir, and eastward from the already surveyed line between Sarrakhs and Herat. It is unlikely that our surveyors will be able to improve their geography, but they may make a detailed traverse survey of the boundary line. They will hardly be able to reach new ground except with the aid of native explorers, of whom there are far too few with the Commission. The Russians employ officers and trained civil topographers much as we do; and for their astronomical determination—on which our surveys must depend as much as theirs—they employ first-class professional astronomers. Russian geographers profess the greatest indifference on the subject of the proposed boundary, but their universal knowledge of English enables them to absorb all information about our Indian border-land as soon as it is published. Their keenness in pumping all likely sources of information, and the directness of their inquiries in this direction, is in rather strange contrast to the apathy shown by our own people on exactly the same subject."

TELEGRAPHING on Wednesday, our Calcutta correspondent gave a short account of the attempted murder of an indigo-planter at Barra Bazar, in Manbhum. It appears that the gentleman and some friends were seated after dinner at about 10 o'clock of the 12th instant, playing at whist, when an arrow, shot with great force from outside the verandah, stuck right in the back of the chair in which the gentleman was seated with his back to the verandah. The distance from which the arrow was discharged must have been about six or seven yards, and though a rush was immediately made by all the gentlemen out into the compound, no trace of the offender could be found. Had the arrow, which had a very well-sharpened head, so attached to the shaft that it would come off if any attempt was made to withdraw it from any soft body, only been aimed a few inches higher, it would, probably, have gone nearly through the body of its intended victim.

AN up-country paper tells the following story :—An Accountant-General recently, in the plenitude of his power, insisted on a health certificate for one Ram Bakhsh, an employé in a certain Collector's office. The mere demand was apparently too much for Ram Bakhsh, who promptly departed this life. The Collector's Babu drafted the following reply :—"Has the honour to inform —— that Ram Bakhsh has since died. There would not therefore *seem* to be any longer necessity to send his health certificate." Evidently the worthy Babu was not sure that Ram Bakhsh was quite beyond the reach of an objection statement, even though he had joined the majority.

A REPORT is current in Rangoon that the Mengoon Prince has come to terms with the French authorities, who will place at his disposal two men-of-war to convey him and his followers to Saigon.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

TO-DAY we publish a portrait, taken from a photograph, of the Earl of Dufferin. In stature and physique his lordship is somewhat below the average. On the other hand, he is full of vigour and activity, and has great power of endurance. Those who have known the new Viceroy in the last few years, will recognise in the portrait which we give to-day a good and faithful likeness. The following appreciative sketch of the career of Lord Dufferin up to the time he left Canada, which was written by Mr. St. Leger Herbert for Mr. Escott's "Pillars of the Empire," will be read with interest :—

In the autumn of 1873 there appeared in a Canadian illustrated paper a cartoon, in which was portrayed a stately matron presenting to Canada her services page who, eyeglass in eye, with clearly cut and composed features, of which a broad and even forehead was no small part, seemed fitted for better than menial offices. Canada qualifies her acceptance of the new servant upon condition of trust that he may prove "a true light for the place." The matron was England; the page offered for service was the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, and the circumstances of the picture were those of the violent outbreak of politics, known as the Pacific Railway scandal. Trained at Eton and Oxford, Lord Dufferin, like many others who in after life have risen to illustrious positions, did not achieve academic distinction, and left the University without having given promise of future excellence, so far as such excellence can be predicted as the result of academic honours. These however, by no means invariably afford a safe basis for prophecy, and it does not follow that Lord Dufferin profited less from his course at Eton and Oxford because he never attempted to win either the Newcastle or the Ireland. He is essentially one of those men who educate themselves—though not in the stereotyped sense in which that expression is conventionally used. For much of that training for which he was not indebted to his own position by birth, his own bright and great power, he was indebted to his mother, one of the most gifted women of her age. The late Lady Dufferin, one of the three brilliant and beautiful daughters of Thomas Sheridan (the one, subsequently Duchess of Somerset, was renowned as Lady Seymour, the Queen of Beauty of the famous Melbourne tournament, the other as Mrs. Norton, the poet and novelist), was granddaughter of the wit, orator, and and dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and possessed in no ordinary degree the engaging qualities of her literary ancestry which form memorable chapters in the social history of the time. Her style of writing, and especially of letter-writing, her faculty of sparkling conversation, were of the highest order. To those who knew her well she appeared as on a brighter star than the distinguished sister, Mrs. Norton. Of the Sheridan brilliance the son of this attractive woman has inherited a visible portion.

Lord Dufferin had been Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, produced some literary work of the lighter description, and had been attached to Lord Russell's mission to Vienna in 1855, when he was selected by the Liberal Government in 1860 to fill the prominent and responsible position of British Commissioner to Syria, to inquire into the circumstances of the recent massacres in the Lebanon and in Damascus, and to suggest a scheme for the better government of the mixed and mismanaged populations of that troubled part of the Turkish Empire. The duties of this undertaking Lord Dufferin discharged with the marked ability which has characterised all the efforts to which he has seriously set himself, and the results of the labour were shown in dispatches of which the literary talent is conspicuous, and in the establishment of an administration in the Lebanon that has been followed by tranquillity. Of refined and literary tastes, with the bright and genial disposition and graceful versatility so well fitted for the gaiety and varied intercourse of society, Lord Dufferin appeared at one time, as to his public indifference to the promising execution of the difficult Syrian mission, to be drifting away from the graver toils and greater rewards of political life to the dangerously seductive regions of cultured ease, surveying in pure Lucretian spirit the troubled sea from the quiet vantage of a peaceful shore. In 1864 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India; subsequently Under-Secretary for War; and finally, in December, 18 8, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In none of these offices is there much opportunity of distinction, and it is not, perhaps, matter for surprise if Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada appeared at first to the casual observer "a mere bit of light for the place." His political ambition had never been obtrusive, and his tendency had been towards other tastes. Those, however, who beneath a sparkling and pleasant exterior had discerned the more solid and commanding qualities of temper and intellect read rightly. The keen observer would have seen in that presence the forceful and significant silence of one who awaits a trying issue with deliberate confidence. For it was but a little while before the "light man" had proved a weighty a combatant for the hardest hitter of the rough Canadian arena. Assailed for his admirable firmness in the Pacific Railway crisis with bitter and unsparing severity, threatened by the lash of newspapers of the Dominion with perpetual execration, if not with the immediate violence of an indignant mob, Lord Dufferin could not be diverted from the constitutional course which he had assured himself was right. Standing, in the event, as no unequal match in questions of law for an Achilles among lawyers, as a patient and graphic constructor of admirably clear dispatches on the most involved subjects, and as an impartial and fearless interpreter of the maxims of constitutional rule.

The Canadian people then recognised what perhaps not even every English politician was thoroughly aware of, but what a few intimate observers had already realised—that in Lord Dufferin, full of the popular qualities of a *litterateur*, a man of society, a sprightly and charming talker, something of a poet, and something of a painter, a bold rider, a fair shot, and a good fisherman (for in all these characters he had been known), there was allied the robuster elements of a commanding will and a capacious intellect, the limit of which, after a variety of trials, has not yet been reached. So striking an impression was on this occasion formed of his fidelity to duty and his high abilities, that no voice has since been raised in Canada to censure any step he has taken in relation to any subsequent matter. He has forged for himself that happy and trenchant weapon of a constitutional ruler, the confidence of those with whom and for whom he acts, that what he does is probably right. Only those can fully understand the value of such a character who know how easily a Governor, on the one hand, may sink into obscurity beneath the shield of his ministers, and how effectively, on the other hand, he may exert upon the policy and feelings and tone of his advisers the great influence of a feared and respected name. There are Premiers who attempt to bully, and Premiers who attempt to cajole, but the worst of them go warily against a Governor whose word to the country is better than theirs. Lord Dufferin arrived in Canada in the summer of 1872, Sir John Macdonald being Premier with a large majority at his back in times of political quiet which seemed still further assured indefinitely by the ensuing general election, at which the same party were confirmed in power. Then burst suddenly the storm of the Pacific Railway disclosures, and Sir John Macdonald was swept from office, and succeeded in November, 1873, by Mr. Mackenzie. The new Administration had to deal before long with the question whether an amnesty should be granted to the rebels of the Red River Rebellion of 1870. Unfortunately of the offenders, whose crime varied in turpitude, some were French Roman Catholics, some Irish, while a victim of a murder for which they were responsible was an English Protestant, and over these divided claims arose the violent faction of conflicting nationalities and religious passion. Lord Dufferin severed the knot of the difficulty with characteristic chivalry. In awarding a commutation of sentence to the culprits, willingly exposing himself to censure, he took the burning question from the hands of his ministry, whose advice by the letter of his commission he was bound to take, though not necessarily to follow, and on his sole responsibility decided the issue. The step was constitutionally questionable, but it was the happy and bold settlement of a desperate dissension. The disappointed province of British Columbia, too, which had become part of Canada upon terms impossible of literal fulfilment, requiring the construction of a railway to the Pacific coast within a limited time, early created a serious trouble. Between the exorbitant appeals of the province and the deaf or indifferent honour of the Dominion, Lord Dufferin has succeeded in the no slight task of maintaining a just balance. His speech in British Columbia in the autumn of 1876 was a model of tact, firmness, and felicitous expression. The vehement resistance of the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick to the School Act of that Province; the Prince Edward Island Land Purchase Act of 1875; the soreness felt in Canada, the part of the Empire principally concerned, at the action of England towards the United States with regard to extradition; the difficult question of commercial treaties with the United States; these are matters, amongst many others, in which the judgment and influence of the Governor-General has been in no common degree exercised.

Nor is it alone in his capacity of dealing with the difficulties of political enterprise that Lord Dufferin has shown exceptional character; he has enjoyed in his appeal to popular affection the power to delicately touch, on the side of the Dominion, his minute interest in every advancing undertaking, his exhaustive travels through all parts of the vast country, and his fervent and inspiriting record of his impressions in great public speeches which form memorable chapters of Canadian geography and history, his splendid hospitality, and his unostentatious kindliness, these have made him at once the most respected, the most valued, and the most affectionately esteemed Governor-General that Canada has ever known. The winter months are the time in Canada for the most signal fastivities, and then, and especially during the session of Parliament, which, commencing generally about the middle of February, lasts from two to three months, the entertainments at Government House are as varied as they are sumptuous. Apart from the large balls and the State banquets, the afternoon parties, skating parties, curling parties, tobogganning parties, and private theatricals fill all the season; and the Governor-General, leaving a dispatch half written, or a painting unfinished, or a minister undecided in policy, will hasten to dance a quadrille upon skates or a valse in the ballroom with some pretty guest, or perhaps he will put three pretty guests together on a tobogggan in front of him, and will steer them down the icy pathway that leads to overturning. These may seem small things when matched with the graver duties of government. But it is large by reason of the people of Canada how wide are the sympathies of the Governor-General, and how even in the least matters the happiness of all is his concern, that Lord Dufferin has succeeded in stimulating and confirming the regard of Canadians to himself as the representative of the Crown of England, and to the country from whence alone such a ruler can be supplied.

Kosmos, in one of the series of letters to "eminent men," in the *World*, addresses Lord Dufferin as follows :—My Lord, Your recent return to the high office at Constantinople was more or less of a popular surprise. It is true there was no sufficient reason for supposing that you would cease to be Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, but the impression which prevailed in London society last summer that you were destined for higher preferment, and that Therapia would know you no more, was strengthened by your own attitude and demeanour, unintentional it may be, on the possibility was mentioned. Upon such occasions your Excellency smiled pleasantly, slightly shrugged your shoulders, or blandly shook your head, and in the softest of voices, protested you had no reason to believe that your connection with the Turkish capital was about to be severed. When a diplomatist of your calibre only discourages a plausible rumour in so vague and negative a manner as this, he may be almost said to confirm it. The idea had entered into the mind of a certain section of society that Lord Ripon was about to abdicate the Viceroyalty of India. His retirement was declared to be merely a question of time. One newspaper specially informed us that he would arrive in England early in August. The general belief was that he would go out with the old year, and that Your Excellency would come in with the new. The coyness with which you treated the matter lent additional force to this supposition. There were those who said that you would never willingly consent to succeed Lord Ripon, because by doing so you would solve the continuity of your diplomatic career, that Nature having destined you to be an ambassador, you would elect to remain one. Yet who, possessing any knowledge of yourself or of the post, could believe that the government of our Asiatic empire was an office you would decline ! Diplomacy has nothing more to give you. You might, indeed, exchange Constantinople for Vienna or Berlin; but you could not materially extend the circle of your reputation or add to your ancestral revenues. To represent her Majesty in Calcutta after having administered the Dominion of Canada, and profoundly impressed the Grand Turk in a legitimate object of ambition. No one, indeed, who has any acquaintance with your character can doubt that it is the dream of your life. It dipping into the future, I may draw the horoscope of your career, I would venture to predict that your retirement from Constantinople will somewhat anticipate Lord Ripon's departure from Hindostan, and that two or three years hence you will in your own person be holding the gorgeous East in fee.

Meanwhile, you are tarrying amid the cupolas and minarets of that city, unsurpassed throughout the world for its beauty and its splendour, as well as for its squalor and its filth. Your lot is to be envied, but to enjoy that lot, as you do, it would be necessary to have not only a share of your intellectual brightness and power, but your singularly happy temperament. Whatever is most characteristic of the Hibernian nature is reflected by you in a disciplined and chastened form. The extravagant recklessness, typical of the ordinary Celt, becomes a happy faculty of abstraction from official cares and a sustained power of equable enjoyment. The animal spirits which, with the mass of your countrymen, express themselves in boisterous fun or rude drollery, declare themselves with you in sallies of polished humour and refined wit. To these qualities you add rare accomplishments and agreeable tastes. The little craft which you have constructed and equipped after a design of your own is a source to you of perpetual delight. Reaching it by a private path that leads from the Embassy to the waters of the Golden Horn, you have behind you all anxieties when you have once taken your place at its helm, and, setting you canvas to the rising wind, watch in a mood as radiant as themselves the blue waters twinkling and sparkling in the rays of the eastern sun. No diplomatist ever found existence at Constantinople more enjoyable. You have organised round you a society small indeed, but extremely pleasant, and occupied with a succession of entertainments and amusements. It is a perpetual round of private theatricals managed by Lady Dufferin, of lawn-tennis parties, of picnics by day and of dances by night. Nor are you unequal to the strain of heavier work. Your facility of expression is as remarkable as the richness of your vocabulary. Your despatches are masterpieces of vivid and varied rhetoric; and in most of the paragraphs that you pen there breathes something of the genius of Sheridan. To you, life is full to overflowing of interests of different sorts. You can take your pleasure in literature or in painting—and your pictures, in cleverness and in elegance, match your speeches—in dancing or in riding, with the same zest. This power of extracting from existence all the sweets, and elimanating all the bitters and the vexations, renders you independent of time and place. Whether at Calcutta or Constantinople, you would be equally happy. Probably there was no period of your life at which you were so ill at ease, or so near to positive dissatisfaction with yourself and others, as the months you spent in Egypt. You went there against your will, and more than one member of your family was troubled with gloomy prognostics of the incidents and the consequence of your sojourn in the land of the Nile. No one is better aware than yourself that your mission was not a success. The task committed to you was in truth impossible, and only a diplomatist dominated by the spirit of a cheery cynicism could have carried it through as you did. The time you passed in the country, the work you did there, the series of despatches you sent home, culminating in a document as long as an ordinary number of a quarterly review, and as full of conscious or unconscious humour as one of Captain Marryat's novels is of fun, were signal illustrations of the irony of nature. With your shrewdness and insight; supplemented by your knowledge of eastern character, it was impossible that you should not comprehend the situation at a glance. You saw, of course, that to contemplate the self-government of Egypt as a fact about to be accomplished was an absurdity. But what was to be done ? It was incumbent on you to create a constitution, and to construct for it a vigorous and flowing apology. Nothing could have looked better on paper. The political system which you ingeniously devised for the Egyptians was theoretically perfect in every part. It was not your fault that there existed no guarantee for its efficiency, or *primum mobile* which could put it into force. You had interpreted your Egyptian mission as an enterprise, the result of which was meant by the Government which despatched you to be a forgone conclusion. The State paper, in which you summed it up, was a pamphlet written with infinite skill, and animated by an exuberant imagination in support of the preconceptions of her Majesty's Ministers. It dealt not so much with fact as with speculation. You would not have had the slightest difficulty in refuting every argumentit contained or in holding up to ridicule the principle and moral enshrined in each sonorous sentence. What most persons who know anything of your private opinion on Egypt and the possibilities of the country, would above all things like to see, is a copy of this admirable profusion, with marginal annotations by its author.

Let no one suppose that I say this in a spirit of disparagement; on the contrary, my remarks constitute a tribute to your intellectual power of which few can boast the like. Several gentlemen whom I could name are as quick to see the absurd aspect of the situation, and have as sense of the humorous as keen as yourself. But these aptitudes are seldom balanced by qualities of a graver and profounder kind. The consequence is that their natures are saturated with levity. Ministers make a private note of them as untrustworthy. This has never been the case with you. When you were promoted to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, there appeared in a local paper a cartoon representing a stately matron in the act of introducing a pageboy to the Dominion. The matron was England, the pageboy was your Lordship; and the female figure emblematical of Canada expressed, as she received you, a fear that you might be too light for the place. Never was an anticipation so signally falsified. With an adroitness and completeness that are the notes of intellectual pre-eminence, you at once rose to the level of your great position. In the New Timon, the late Lord Lytton wrote of the late Lord Derby—

> "First in the class, and foremost in the ring,
> He saps like Gladstone, and he fights like spring."

It is an analogous conjunction of qualities which makes you the remarkable man you are. Whether, on the historical Egyptian page, your despatch was not a mistake, whether it would not have been better for your fame never to have undertaken that expedition to the banks of the Nile, whether the practical joke which you perpetrated, with as much gravity as you could command, in penning this composition was not an act of unwarrantable audacity, are none of them matters I am concerned to discuss. Rigidly controlled as your sense of the droll and the facetious is, it occasionally gets the better of you. An amusing instance of this occurred some months ago. There was held in the course of last season at Marlborough House a meeting for the advancement of some interesting purpose, the precise nature of which I have forgotten. His Royal Highness presided, and you were of the company. When the proceedings were half-way through, you handed to the Prince a paper on which he inscribed his name. You then circulated it among the other more or less distinguished individuals present, each of them affixing his signature. You subsequently explained that as you found time hang somewhat heavily on your hands you thought you might utilise the opportunity of securing an *omnium gatherum* of autographs for your children. "It was" you added, "the easier to do this because every one who wrote his name thought it was going into the archives of Royalty, and not into my daughter's album." This anecdote is curiously illustrative of your disposition. Its moral is the same as that of the Egyptian despatch. Not even the circumstance that you are an Irishman by birth, and that the blood of Richard Brinsby Sheridan runs in your veins, is enough to account for this genial sort of pessimism. Although your residence in the East has not been very long, it has yet sufficed to communicate you easy disposition a certain fatalism, and I recognise in your latest development the union of the Oriental kismet with the national humour of the Celt. That what will happen must happen to your creed, that under these circumstances the best thing to be done is to make the inevitable as entertaining as possible is the conviction which you consistently adorn in practice.

THE *Madras Mail*, writing in regard to the forthcoming trial by court-martial at Aden of a young subaltern of the Essex Regiment, for assaulting his Commanding Officer, says :—"The assault was committed in the Colonel's quarters, and the motive was revenge for certain forcible language applied, with a 'big big D,' to the accused by the Colonel on parade. The Subaltern is said to have shattered the Colonel's physiognomy. His physical superiority to the Colonel is beyond all question, and while he was about it, he made his mark in a very unusual way. In a word he gave the Colonel a very bad beating. Some years ago Colonel Kennedy, of the 60th Rifles, fell foul of his Adjutant, Lieutenant Gilbert. The Colonel was not a wise man, for he was a martinet, and he nagged and nagged at the unfortunate Adjutant until the latter, one fine morning at Bellary, when the regiment was on parade, suddenly unbuckled his sword-belt, cast scabbard, sword, and belt on the ground, and marched off the parade-ground. He was arraigned before a court-martial in Fort St. George, and he lost his commission. But the Colonel lost his command, and went to England, a broken-spirited man with all his prospects in life irretrievably blighted. Young Gilbert—a very popular young fellow—went to Canada, and we have heard has done well there. What will be done with a subaltern who so lets his angry passions rise as to induce him to administer very severe personal chastisement to his Colonel remains to be seen."

WORK has, it is stated, already been commenced on the Sitarampur-Nagpur Railway in the shape of throwing up the earthwork between Sitarampur and Purulia. This sudden commencement of the work is due to the fact of its having been considered advisable to undertake relief operations in that part of the country, owing to the failure of the crops, and no more appropriate work than the railway could have been found.

SARAH BERNHARDT, whom *Truth* describes as a female kaleidoscope, after having signed an engagement for seven years with Mr. Mayer, of the Gaiety, now writes to say she has cancelled the engagement, and is free to go "whither she listeth."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd ..	59	32	69	36	66	12	65	69
Sept. 18, Thursday	0	00	.....		.....		.....	
" 19, Friday	.....		0	12	0	12	0	5
Total	59	32	69	48	66	24	65	74
Last year	72	14	77	69	75	26	84	11

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

WE omitted from the list of teams which we published yesterday as entered for the Polo Tournament the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry Club, which will be represented by—

Captain Gubbins.	Lieutenant McSwiney.
Lieutenant Knox.	Lieutenant Adye.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

ON resuming play this morning the overnight not-outs, Carleton (5) and Caldecott (19), resumed the defensive. Bharoocha opened the attack, and in attempting to drive him straight Carleton gave a hot chance to the bowler, which was not accepted. Taking advantage of this let-off, both batsmen began playing freely, after Bharoocha had sent down three and Malegaumwala two maiden overs. Nine runs were secured off one over of Malegaumwala's, an 1 he was shunted in favour of Major, while Bharoocha also gave place to Framjee. Two singles were scored off Major; then Framjee sent down a maiden; next Carleton drove Major to the on for three, and eighty were put up on the telegraph board; but off the next ball Caldecott was caught low down at long off by Malegaumwala, who thus brought off another good catch. Four wickets down for 82, or 46 since the fall of the last wicket. To this total the retiring batsman had contributed 31—2 fours, 2 threes, 2 twos being amongst the principal hits. His style of play was peculiarly suited to the class of bowling opposed to him. He did not seem to be so much puzzled by the underhand bowling as the rest of his side, just managing to put his bat in between in time to snick the ball past slip or to leg, but letting out hard at any ball to the off or a loose ball from the round-hand bowlers. Jervis came in, and ought to have been caught by long-stop, but the ball went past, and he obtained three runs for it. Mainly by his help the score was raised to 93, when he was bowled by Major. Bedford came in and played very steadily, Carleton being very busy in the meantime, bringing on a double change. At 118 Colonel Bedford was out leg before to Baria, and Clifton filled the vacancy. At this time an appeal was made against Carleton by Baria for leg before wicket, which the Parsee umpire disallowed, a decision which was evidently not viewed with satisfaction by the Parsees. On the other hand, Master, who was bowling from the opposite end, was no-balled by the Gymkhana umpire. But on his repeating this again, it was so evident that he had done so through some misconception as to where the foot of the bowler should be, that he had to be put right on the point by the Poona captain. Patel went on to bowl at Master's end, who crossed over; but from Patel's second over Carleton got a slashing hit for five round to square leg off a full pitch. He then prepared to receive the ball from Master's next over. The first ball was a fast yorker, and Carleton seemed to bring both his bat and his foot in, and the bowler appealed to the umpire. In the meantime the ball had risen and been secured by Soorti at long stop. The umpire, evidently thinking the ball had gone off the edge of the bat, gave him out caught, a decision which appeared unfair to many, though it was the opinion of the bowler and Mr. Carleton's partner that he was out leg before wicket. The Poona umpire on being appealed to, said he could not see how the thing happened. Mr. Carleton, who was retiring, was asked to come back after some consultation, but he very properly refused to do so. Fortunately this event did not cause any break in the harmony that had existed hitherto between the two teams. The retiring batsman's score of 91 principally consisted of the five before mentioned, 2 fours, and 6 threes. Seven wickets were down for 128. Plumer came in, but was soon run out. Eight for 132. Clifton was next busy with a drive to the on for four off Bharoocha and a cut for four from the next ball; but the bowler had his revenge the next ball. Nine for 142. Guiness came in, only to see Singleton bowled; and the innings terminated for 144.

The Parsees had now 150 to make to win, but it only being ten minutes to the time fixed for tiffin, it was decided to commence again after tiffin. In less than three-quarters of an hour the game was commenced, there being just one hour left to play. Major and Tata were the first to act on the defensive. Barton sent down the first over. Major drove his third ball to the on for two, and cut his next for three. He then cut Carleton for three. Barton then sent down a maiden over. Off the second ball of Carleton's next over Tata scored three for a cut, and Major drove him to the on for one. Major again cut Barton for three, and Tata placed him in the slips for one. Sixteen were got together in less than ten minutes, when Clifton took the ball from Carleton, and his first ball proved destructive to Tata, who played too late for a yorker. Soorti was the next to go in, and scored one off a drive to Clifton's fourth ball. Clifton then sent down three maiden overs, and for a time the run-getting was stopped, till at 29 Soorti was bowled by Barton by a ball that just took his bails. Twenty-nine for two wickets, of which Major had made 22, being missed by Barton when he had made 18 from a very hard return. Patel went in next, and when 36 runs had been made Major was caught and bowled by Barton from a hard return for 27, his cutting and driving being really good, and his performance altogether a display of correct cricket. The rapid rate of run-getting was not maintained, and when stumps were drawn six wickets had fallen for 54, Framjee being bowled by the last ball of the match by a slow one from Carleton.

POONA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Capt Metcalfe, c and b B aroocha	1	Capt Metcalfe, b Malegaumwalla	0
Col Bedford, l b w, Patel	29	Col Caldecott, c Malegaumwala b Major	34
Capt Alban, b Malegaum	2	Capt Alban, b Major	14
C G Barton, c Malegaum, b Bharoocha	5	C G Barton, run out	1
G A Carleton, c Patel, b Bharoocha	10	G A Carleton, c Bharoocha, b Master	49
Col Caldecott, run out	1	J H Jervis, b Major	10
Col Bedford, l b w Baria	11	Col Bedford, l b w Baria	5
J H Jervis, c Malegaum, b M Framjee	11	C M Clifton, b Bharoocha	17
C N Clifton, b Malegaum	8	J H Plumer, run out	3
J H Plumer, b Malegaum	3	Col Singleton, b Malegaumwala	1
Col Singleton, not out	1	Dr Guiness, not out	0
Dr Guiness, b Framjee	0	Byes	2
Byes	6	Leg-byes	6
Wide balls

in a limited monarchy, and we don't all see so much of her as envoys. The elephant, by the way, is a valuable animal, and was a great pet at the Court. "Gwola" (the spelling is phonetic) "would walk into the room here and play like kitten. I would ride him through the streets, so tame and gentle is he. My own experience of Gwola is that it is not advisable for a stranger to try any such experiments with him at present."

The political mission with which he is entrusted, his Excellency declined to discuss at present. It may be mentioned that he once accompanied Gordon on a journey, and spoke with unfeigned zeal of the general's great qualities. "I like him. He is a gentleman, kind and gentle to every one, seldom angry, and how fond he is of the Bible! Some people laugh at him for it. Why?" He thinks that Gordon can escape easily enough, and thinks it probable King John will lead an expedition against the Mahdi," an inspired carpenter, "whom he hates with fervour. "How many man can the King put into the field?" "Last night at the Alhambra I asked how many thousands there were in the theatre. Five hundred was the answer. I am not good at figures." For the Envoy and his nephews have already visited the Alhambra, a fact evident from the playbill of that theatre, which was lying on the table. They enjoyed the entertainment vastly, and were especially pleased with the military and naval evolutions of the ballet. The Envoy is fond of reading history; geography is one of his favourite studies; and any works about his own country. "But there is only one book. That contains everything. Who will ever write another like it?—the Bible." Although this is his first visit to England, and he is now an old man, his Excellency evidently knows something of us. "It grieves me," he remarked, with a sigh, playing with the golden cross which hung from his neck, "to think of the difference that exists as to religious matters in your country. You have I cannot say how many religions. With us there is only one. It is sad." I ventured to say that a great many of us were called agnostics, and some even infidels like—; but it is best to mention no names. "Yes, yes," he replied; "I suppose it is so. Such men think only of making themselves comfortable in this life." This talk about disunion was pleasant when we know on the authority of a certain bishop that the Christians of Abyssinia are split up into parties, who hate one another with such cordiality that they curse one another. "Do you like the missionary?" I asked. "The Protestant; yes. He tries but to teach. The Roman Catholic; no. He thinks his religion much better, than any other."

One day, some three years ago, King John said to this excellent statesman, "You are tired; rest you for a while on your own lands;" so his Excellency withdrew for a while from the arduous labour of State affairs, and attended to his own business, went round of his fields, and directed the labour of his servants. "The time passed quickly. Sometimes I hunted, sometimes I fished, sometimes I rode. Horseplay is a favourite exercise and amusement. We are all fond of horses." The Envoy is accompanied by two nephews, one of whom is attached to the mission and speaks English, the other he proposes to leave in England to study the language and acquire some knowledge of English political institutions and English thought. The members of the suite were engaged, but as I went through the hall I just caught a glimpse of a fluttering white robe and a sable face retreating along a narrow passage, as if not yet hardened to the interviewer's piercing eye.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French steamship Colombo, 2,739 tons, Capt. C. Hussan, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Colaba, 2,739 tons, Capt. W. Parsonage, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Negapatam and Galle.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Henzada, 2,344 tons, Capt. J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 9th August, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Capt. F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 5th September with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE steamship Sandal, 1,136 tons, Capt. W. H. Balmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penarth, 22nd August, with a cargo of 1,701 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamship Triumph, 1,501 tons, Capt. J. Kemp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 17th August, with a cargo of 2,070 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE Clan Line steamship Clan Ogilve, 1,584 tons, Capt. G. Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 19th August, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Lehman; and Mr. Goolanath. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamship Verona, 1,862 tons, Capt. L. H. Maule, sailed yesterday for China &c., with H M's China mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and 3 children; Mr. F. Lambert; Mr. L. Lambert; Mr. P. Lambert; Miss Wilkinson; Mr. T. D. Little. For Colombo—Genl. Elles; Mr. S. Gasett. For Singapore.—Mr. A. Reis; Mr. Sequierey; Mr. R. Wood; Mr. E. Reinnell.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Sandal (s)	Balmer	Penarth, Aug. 22.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, Aug. 9.
	Triumph (s)	Kemp	Liverpool, Aug. 17.
	Clan Ogilvie	Nelson	Liverpool, Aug. 19.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Sept. 5.
	Choice		Mauritius.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Colombo (s)	Hussan	Marseilles.
	Colaba (s)	Parsonage	Rangoon and Moulmein, via Coast.
	Verona (s)	Moule	China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bailasarat, for London &c.
" Punjaub, for Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee.
" Nowshera, for Coasts and Calcutta.
" Deepdaie for Dunkirk.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
15 Byculla (s)..... Warrington. Coconada.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 15.—Ship Jura. Barque Lorentz Hausen.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
17 Secundra (s)..... Bombay.
Sept. DEPARTURE.
16 Chanda (s)..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Maclean s—25 barrels fuse, Richardson and Cruddas. Merton Hall s—779 tiles copper, Benn Ashley and Co; 16 cases sewing machines, Hormasjee Ardaseer.

FROM GLASGOW.
California s—40 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Rohilla s—5 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Nuddea s—15 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Patna s—4 cases champagne, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Mussilia s—1 case champagne, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Verona s—5 cases hosiery, Sir Chas. Forbes and Co; 21 packages printing presses, the *Times of India*; 16 cases books &c., Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 28 bales packing paper, P. Shapoorjee; 70 cases oilmanstore, Gulambhoy Jewanjee and Co; 5 cases biscuits, Dinshaw Burjorji Vania.
Gwalior s—1 case type, the *Times of India*.
Anglo Indian s—10 cases matches. A. Dawoodkhan.

FROM ANTWERP.
Verona s—25 cases paper, S. A. S. Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.
R. Rubattino s—100 bags chalk, P. Shapoorjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Fellows, Col., By. 8th N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Merriman, Lt.-Col., By R. E., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Elam, Surg., H. M's. I. M. D., on privilege leave, from Australia.
Holbecke, Major, H. M's. R. M., Fus., on leave, from Ceylon.
Short, Capt., H. M's. R. M. Fus., on leave, from Ceylon.
Maunsell, Surg. Major, Bl. A. M. D., on sick leave, from Mussooree.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Gosset, Lt., Bl. 2nd Derby, on leave, from Lucknow.
Chamer, Capt., Bo. R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Yoldany, Capt., Bl. Staff Corps, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Fawcett, Surg.-Major, H. M's. A. M. D., on sick leave, to Kamptee.
Franklin, Major, Bl. A. P. D., on privilege leave, to Sialkote.
Fellows, Col., Bo. 8th N. I., to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.
Hogg, Major, Bo. Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Mitchell, Lt., H. M's. 14th Hussars, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Acton, Lt., H. Ms. 1st Ms. L. Cavalry, on leave, to Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Medical.—Surg R B Roe, of the Madras Medical Service, and at present officiating as Civil Surg of the Akola dist in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed Civil Surg of the Wun dist, vice Asst Surg P Chamarette, retiredg. Surn Roe will, however, continue to officiate as Civil Surg of Akola, until further orders.

Judicial.—The services of Lieut C G Parsons, Wing Officer, 28th N I, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Gov of the Punjab for employment as Off Can Magis, Jullundur.

Ecclesiastical.—The Venerable B T Atlay, M A, Archdeacon of Calcutta, has obtained privilege leave for 6 weeks from 20th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Forests.—The services of Dr. H Warth, Professor of Natural Sciences at the Forest School at Dehra Dun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P W Dept.

Mr. A Smythies, B A, Depy Consvr of Forests of the 4th grade in the N W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate until further orders, as Instructor at the Forest School, from the date on which Dr. Warth joins the P W Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt E Lloyd, Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd Class and is posted as Attache in the foreign Dept from the date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Raffory, Vice-Consul for France at Tamatave, as Consul for France at Aden.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. Albert de Guigne as vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Capt G Martin, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, having been granted leave on urgent private affairs for 91 days and Surg-Maj J Scully, Depy Assay Master, having been appointed to act for him, Capt Martin made over and Surg-Maj Scully received charge of the office of the Assay Master, Bombay Mint, afternoon on the 2nd Sept 1884.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Punjab Frontier Force—5th Goorkha Regt—Lieut-Col J M Sym, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Comd, Maj E Molloy, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr,—from 1st Aug, 1884, vice Lieut-Col W H Unwin retired.

Vety Surg J A Nunn, Army Vety Dept, to officiate as Asst Supdt, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, vice 1st Class Veterinary Surg J Anderson, appointed to officiate as Genl Supdt, Horse Breeding Operations, Dated 12th Aug, 1884.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Capt H O Woodhouse Wing Officer, 9th N I, to be Adjutant.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj L F Jamieson, B S C, (u p a) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Lieut J G Hunter, B S C, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 10th N I, (pa) for one year under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col L H P De H Larpent, B S C, is permitted to reside out of India on the terms laid down in paragraph 7 of G G O No 209 of 1882

Honorary Lieut and Asst Commissary J Fitzgibbon, Asst Engr. 1st grade, P W D, Madras, is granted 31 days' extension of the furlough allowed in G G O No 44 of 1884.

Honorary Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary C O Gorman, Commissariat Dept, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) from the 12th June 1884 to the date of his retirement, under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut-Col. F. W. Boileau, B S C, (m c) for 3 months.

Maj and Bt Lieut-Col W A J Wallace, RE, (m. c.) for 30 days.

Maj M J King-Harman, B S C, (m. c.) for 3 months.

Judicial.—In accordance with Sec 2, Act No. XIII of 1881 "(Fort William Act, 1881"), the Govr-Genl in Council hereby notifies that, for the purposes of the said Act, the limit of Fort William in Bengal is the line of the "crest of the glacis."

Promotions.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Majors. Capt William George Craigie Halkett.—9th Sept 1884. Capt Henry Boileau, 9th Sept 1883.

To be Captains.—Lieut George Alfred Money,—11th Sept 1884. Lieut William Walter Lean,—11th Sept 1884.

Bengal Army.—To be Colonel.—Lieut-Col and Bt Col Griffith Turner Jones, Ben Infy,—11th Sept 1884.

Brevet—To be Colonels—Lieut-Col William Pgeet La Touche, Bom S C,—8th Sept 1884. Lieut-Col Francis Edmund West, Mad S C,—12th Sept 1884. Lieut-Col James William O'Dowda, BSC,—12th Sept 1884. Condtr Richard O'Neill to be Depy Asst Commissary, from 19th July, 1884, vice Depy Asst Commissary John McManus, promoted.

Volunteer Corps.—The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Cavalry Corps at Allahabad to be called the "Allahabad Troop Light House."

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj W P Tomkins, R E, Supdtg Engr, class III, sub-pro tem, is appointed permanently to that class, with special rank, from 8th Aug 1884.

Capt W L Greenstreet, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is promoted to Supdtg Engr, class III, sub-pro tem, from 8th Aug 1884.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T A L DeBerry, 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 29th Aug 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A Dennys, Exmr of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Exmr of Accounts, Mint Works.

Mr Thomas Andrew Hindmarsh is appointed a candidate in the Locomotive Dept, Superior Revenue Establmt of State Railways, and is posted to the Establmt under the Director General of Railways.

10th Sept.—Maj G T Skipwith, R E, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, N-W P and Oudh, officiated as Supdg Engr during the absence of Col W Jeffreys, R E, on privilege leave.

Mr H W Bennett, Asst-Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act temporarily as Asst Manager, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut W V Constable, R E, or until further orders.

While so acting, Mr Bennett will officiate in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establt.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 318, dated 29th Sept. 1880, Capt G G Kunhardt, R E, Engr, 3rd Grade Railway Branch, will, from the date he is relieved of his present duties in the Darbhunga Raj, continue to be attached to the Establt under the Govt of Bengal, P W D for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. W. R. Gilbert, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, British Burma, is promoted to Exec Engr 4th Grade, temporary rank, from 22nd July 1882.

In P W D Notification No. 23, dated 17th Jany 1884 transferring Mr. Target, Ex Engr, to Madras, for "is transferred, "read" is transferred temporarily."

Mr. G. F. Mathew, C I E, Offg Manager, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate, in continuation of the leave previously granted him.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, Exr of Accounts, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for twelve months under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt E D F Bignell, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted 3 months' leave from 15th May 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may be spared by the Commdg Officer. The first 2 months of the above leave to be on full staff pay.

This cancels Central India Agency Notification No. 1389 of the 19th May last.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

Capt F G Alexander, Offg 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted 15 days' privilege leave from the 19th Sept. 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut-Col C A Bayley, Political Agent, Kotah, is granted 3 weeks' privilege leave, from the forenoon of the 20th of Aug 1884.

Maj H B Abbott, Political Agent, Jhallawar, will hold charge of the current duties of the Kotah Agency Office, in addition to his own, during Lieut-Col Baylay's absence.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr J N A Eaton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Sec.

With reference to Govt of India P W D Notification No. 207, dated 2nd Sept 1884, Mr. J. M. Campion, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Sec.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Mr M O Norris, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted twelve months' leave out of India, on medical certificate, and the usual subsidiary leave, from 29th Aug 1884.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock).
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)
Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.
THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.
The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Residents erof the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
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THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on the 3rd day of September, 1881, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That each of the existing shares of Rupees 500 be divided into four fully paid-up shares of Rupees 125 each."

Should the foregoing Resolution be duly confirmed, the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from one Lac of Rupees to one Lac and Fifty Thousand, and such increase be effected as follows, viz., by the immediate issue of 200 shares of the nominal value of Rupees 125 each, with power to the Directors to issue the balance of the new issue at such time or times, and in such manner, as they shall from time to time consider best in the interests of the Company.

That the first issue of the said additional 200 shares shall be offered to existing shareholders at the rate of Rupees 250 per share, and in the proportion of one new share for each four shares of Rupees 125 each. In the event of any of the existing shareholders not availing themselves within 7 days of the option to take any of the new issue, the directors shall have powers to sell and dispose of the same as they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

That the remaining 200 shares of the new issue shall be disposed of in the absolute discretion of the directors, and no option of taking them at any fixed price shall be given to the existing shareholders.

That any premium to be obtained on the sale of the new issue of shares be applied for such purposes of the Company as the directors shall determine.

By order of the Board of directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 2½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally felt beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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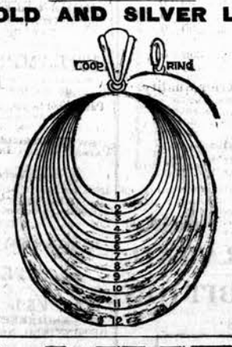

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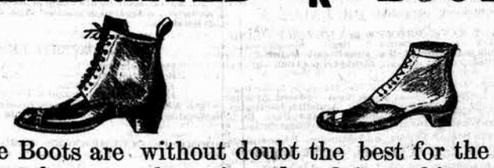

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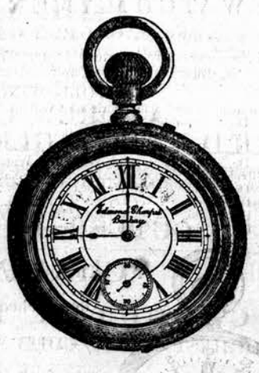

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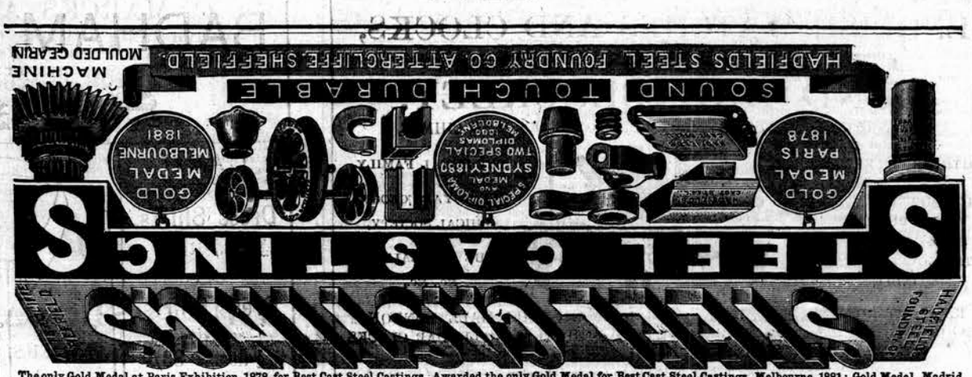
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Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 30 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,

AGENTS.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON,

AWARDED

NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,

FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

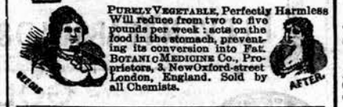
WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,

BOTH IN WHITE GLASS,

BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,500,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
„ 1883 ..... £244,3

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ..... £1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ..... £3,758,062 19
1872 ..... £2,318,210 14 5 | 1882 ..... £4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,73,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

MAY be had at this office and at the book-sellers

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT; MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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THE ORIGINAL

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, MADRAS.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

HCures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors; I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. I take whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the worst case of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE

EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST
In 1s 2s & 4s PACKETS. EVERYWHERE
72 SHOE LANE LONDON

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN LONDON

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR FRICTION OR DUST
PACKETS 3d TINS 6d 1 & 2s EACH
DEPOT 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossman *n.*," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating *v.* Haecker & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized, Rs. 900.
The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE BIJOU PIANO.
Compass 5 Octaves, Rs. 300.

CATALOGUES of MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS POST FREE.

PIANOFORTES.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have IRON FRAMES, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian climate.

PIANOS FOR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
PIANOS for HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

COLT'S REVOLVERS SHOT-GUNS AND MAGAZINE RIFLES

COLT'S
DOUBLE-ACTION
GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, as supplied to H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes 12s Service Ammunition.

COLT'S Single-Action ARMY PISTOL, as adopted by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, .450 cal.; a most powerful, accurate shooting pistol without unpleasant recoil.

COLT'S "FRONTIER PISTOL," .440 cal. takes the Colt and Winchester Magazine Rifle Cartridge. This pistol is almost exclusively used in the Western States and Territories of North America.

COLT'S REVOLVERS and DERINGERS for House Protection and Travellers.

COLT'S 12-bore SHOT GUNS, especially suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl or large game; to fire either shot or ball.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES AND CARBINES, .440 cal. Now ready. To be had through any respectable Gunmaker, or from

COLT'S FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

STONE'S GINGER WINE
STIMULATING. INVIGORATING.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,
Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends and constituents that he has always in stock Gold, Silver, and Germansilver Watches of every description.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES:—

German Silver keyless horizontal Watches						Rs.	14 to 16
Do.	do.	do.				„	18 to 20
Do.	do.	lever				„	20 to 25
Do.	Railway Regulator lever keyless Watches					„	22 to 25
Do.	machine-made keyless lever Watches.					„	25 to 35
Silver-hunter or open-faced horizontal Watches						„	18 to 25
Do.	do. lever Watches					„	22 to 28
Do.	do. lever keyless Watches					„	35 to 40
Do.	do. lever keyless extra quality					„	50 to 60
Do.	do. English lever escapement					„	50 to 60

Thoroughly tested before despatched. Guaranteed 2 years; supplied in a case with spare glass and spare mainspring. Postage prepaid all over India and Burma for Cash or by Value Payable Post.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.

German Silver double-faced patent lever keyless						Rs.	55 0
Silver	do.	do.	do.			„	65 0
Silver open-faced	do.	do.	do.			„	80 0
Silver hunting	do.	do.	do.			„	95 0
18-carat Gold open-faced	do.	do.	do.			„	350 0
18-carat Gold hunting	do.	do.	do.			„	400 0

A large stock of Gold, Silver, and Nickel Silver Watches of most superior quality always on hand.

18-carat Gold hunting English lever, at						Rs.	150
Do.	open-faced					„	120
Do.	keyless					from Rs.	180 to 1,000
Do.	Ladies' Watches					„	40 to 120
Do.	Do. do	keyless				„	90 to 300

The repairs of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c., have my very best attention and can at all times, with the usual guarantee of one year. *My own Watches* have the advantage of being repaired *at lower rates* than Watches of other makers, simply as an inducement to intending purchasers.

Twelve years' labour in this country have given Mr. L. Steffenauer enough experience to know all the different repairs required through the cause of this hot and dusty climate.

L. STEFFENAUER.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.

LIMITED,

Shirt Makers.

CASH

Dress Shirts, ½-doz., R 30/-

Dress Shirts, *Collars Attached*, ½-doz., R 33/-

White Shirts, ½-doz., R 22/-

Silk Shirts, each R 11/8

PRICES

French Cambric ½-doz., R 30/-

Oxford Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Zephyr Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Flannel or Silk & Wool, *White and Coloured*, each R 8/8

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

Patterns and Self-Measurement Instructions Free on application.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S
PATENT
PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1	Holds Half-pint Food, besides Water	...	Rs. 3	4 0 each.
No. 2.	„ Three-quarters Pint Food	„	„ 3	12 0 „
No. 3.	„ One Pint Food	„	„ 4	8 0 „
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...		...	„ 1	0 0 „
„	Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours ...		„ 1	0 0 per box

The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly suited for *India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

Manufactured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand. No Breakages.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in iron-bound case.
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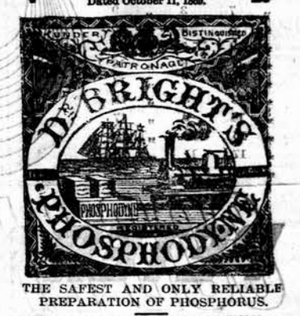

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